

THE TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE



ALEXANDER DELIAVSKY and
ADRIAN MIHALCHISHIN

The Two Knights Defence

Alexander Beliavsky,
Adrian Mikhalkishin

B.T. Batsford Ltd, *London*

First published in 1999
© Alexander Beliavsky, Adrian Mikhalchishin 1999

ISBN 0 7134 8441 1

British Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data.
A catalogue record for this book is
available from the British Library.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be
reproduced, by any means, without prior permission
of the publisher.

Printed in Great Britain by
Creative Print and Design (Wales), Ebbw Vale
for the publishers
B.T. Batsford Ltd
9 Blenheim Court
Brewery Road
London N7 9NT
A member of the Chrysalis Group plc

A BATSFORD CHESS BOOK

Contents

Introduction	5
Part One: Typical Two Knights Defence Games	7
Part Two: Theoretical Survey	65
1 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜xd5 (A) 6 ♜xf7 (B) 6 d4	67
2 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 d3 h6 7 ♜f3 e4 (A) 8 ♜e2 (B) 8 ♜d4	69
3 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♜b5+ ♜d7 7 ♜e2 (A) 7 ... ♜e7 (B) 7 ... ♜d6	72
4 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxcc6 bxc6 (A) 8 ♜d3 (B) 8 ♜f1 (C) 8 ♜f3 cxb5 (D) 8 ♜f3 ♜c7 (E) 8 ♜f3 ♜b8 (F) 8 ♜f3 ♜e7	74

5	1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxcc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5 (A) 10 ... ♜d4 (B) 10 ... ♜d6 11 f4 (C) 10 ... ♜d6 11 d4 ♜c7 (D) 10 ... ♜d6 11 d4 exd3 12 ♜xd3 ♜c7 13 h3 (E) 10 ... ♜d6 11 d4 exd3 12 ♜xd3 ♜c7 13 b3 (F) 10 ... ♜c7 11 f4	79
6	1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxcc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜h3 (A) 9 ... ♜c5 (B) 9 ... ♜d6	87
7	1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 b5?! 6 ♜f1 h6 7 ♜f3 ♜xd5 8 ♜c3 ♜e6 (A) 9 ♜xb5 (B) 9 ♜xb5	91
8	1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜d4 6 c3 b5 7 ♜f1 ♜xd5 (A) 8 cxd4 (B) 8 ♜e4 ♜h4 (C) 8 ♜e4 ♜e6	95
9	1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 d4 exd4 (A) 5 ♜xd4 (B) 5 ♜g5 ♜e5 (C) 5 ♜g5 d5	100
10	1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 ♜c5 (A) 5 d4 (B) 5 ♜xf7 (C) 5 ♜xf7 ♜xf2+ 6 ♜f1 ♜e7 7 ♜xh8 d5 8 exd5 ♜d4 9 h3 (D) 5 ♜xf7 ♜xf2+ 6 ♜f1 ♜e7 7 ♜xh8 d5 8 exd5 ♜d4 9 d6 (E) 5 ♜xf7+ ♜e7 6 ♜b3 (F) 5 ♜xf7+ ♜e7 6 ♜d5 ♜f8 (G) 5 ♜xf7+ ♜e7 6 ♜d5 ♜f8	103

Introduction

Generally speaking in chess theory the term ‘defence’ is given to rather passive openings. However the idea of 3 ... $\mathbb{Q}f6$ involves active counterplay against the central e4 pawn and therefore not without good reason David Bronstein suggests this opening be rightly called the ‘Chigorin Counter Attack’, since, at the end of the last century, the great Russian chessplayer added a great deal to the theory of this opening. Great credit for developing the theory and practice of this opening must go to the old masters Steinitz, Chigorin and Tarrasch (who said that 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ was a foolish move!). Afterwards the opening was not used for a long time, though now and then grandmaster Ragozin played it and also Robert Fischer who began to regularly employ it after lighting a new flame with an analysis of Steinitz’s system 9 $\mathbb{Q}h3$. Then Evgeny Sveshnikov rehabilitated the variation with 4 d4 at the highest level. In the mid-seventies Sergei Makarychev revived the Giuoco Piano which set off an avalanche of vari-

tions. White’s results attracted new adepts to the opening, among whom included Garry Kasparov. Great contributions were also made by Sveshnikov, Nogueiras, Nunn, and in the last few years, Morozevich, Nenashev and, indeed, Kasparov himself who, in a game against Timman, signalled the fact that he had seriously analysed the Two Knights and included it in his opening repertoire.

In general we have checked the old assessments from *ECO* and have been surprised how many incorrect assessments are given there, and, basically, underestimating White’s chances. We have also examined some excellent analysis in correspondence games which has remained inaccessible to a great many chessplayers.

This book consists of two parts. In the first are given typical games, where chessplayers can feel for themselves the deep ideas for both sides, and secondly, on the principle of an encyclopedia, are listed variations showing the state of theory at the present time.

Symbols used in this book

+	check
+-	winning advantage for White
±	large advantage for White
≡	slight advantage for White
-+	winning advantage for Black
+	large advantage for Black
≡+	slight advantage for Black
=	level position
∞	complicated position
∞∞	with compensation for the material deficit
↔	with counterplay
→	with an attack
△	with the idea
↑	with the initiative
!	good move
!!	outstanding move
!?	interesting move
?!	dubious move
?	bad move
??	blunder
1-0	the game ends in a win for White
0-1	the game ends in a win for Black
½-½	the game ends in a draw
(ch)	championship
(m)	match

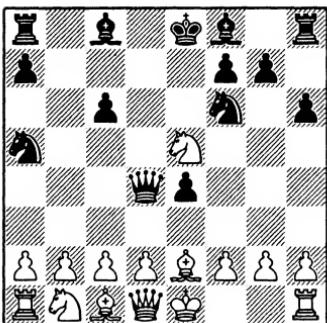
Part One:
Typical Two Knights Defence Games

Game One

Kopylov-Bondarevsky

USSR Championship 1951

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♘f6
4	♗g5	d5
5	exd5	♘a5
6	♗b5+	c6
7	dxc6	bxс6
8	♗e2	h6
9	♘f3	e4
10	♘e5	♕d4!?

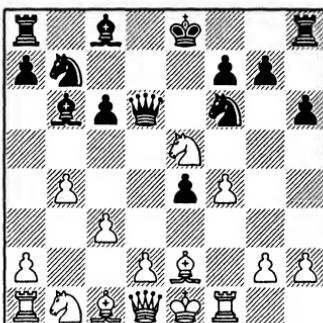


The idea of the variation is to prevent White from castling, but at the same time Black will be forced to lose a couple of tempi when he retreats his queen.

11	f4	♗c5
12	♗f1	♗b6

In the game Ragozin-Geller, USSR Championship 1958, Black played at once 12 ... ♗d8 and after 13 d4! ♗b6 14 ♗e3 (according to Keres clearly better is 14 b4! ♘b7 15 ♘xc6) 14 ... ♘d5 15 ♗g1 0-0 correct was 16 a3!, preparing c2-c4 and b2-b4, and White has the better game.

13	c3	♔d6
14	b4	♘b7



15	♘a3!?
----	-------

Correct development. Keres recommended 15 ♗a4, but after 15 ... ♘d7 the queen is doing nothing on a4.

10 Typical Two Knights Defence Games

15 ...
16 ♘ac4
17 a4!

0-0
♗c7

24 ♔xf1
25 bxc5
26 ♗c2
27 c6

c5
♗fd8
♘a5
f6

White must play for the maximum restriction of the bishop on b6, which prevents the passage of the white king to h1.

17 ...
18 ♜b1

a5
axb4

After 18 ... ♜a7 very unpleasant is 19 bxa5.

19 ♘xb6
20 ♜a3!

♗xb6

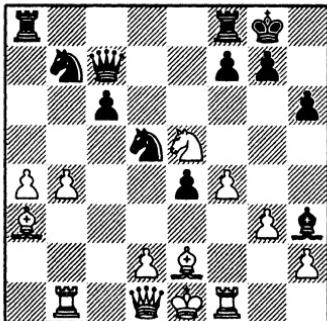
28 ♘g6
29 c7

♗f7

20 cxb4? is inferior because of 20 ... ♘c5!.

20 ...
21 cxb4
22 g3

♗c7
♘d5
♖h3



23 ♜c1!

White is happy to surrender the exchange in order to get his king out of the centre.

23 ...

♔xf1

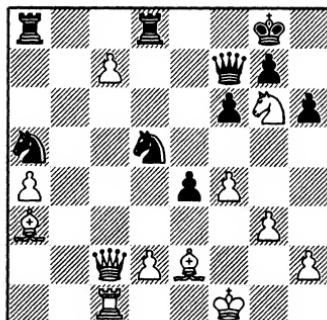
30 cxd8=♕+
31 ♜b1

♕xd8
♗xf4!?

Black's only chance lies in complications.

32 ♗c7!

♘e6

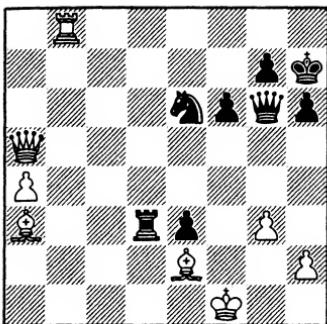


29 ...
30 ♗g6

Black decides to start 'giving up material' but more chances in a difficult position were offered by 29 ... ♘xc7 30 ♘e7+ ♔h8 31 ♗xc7 ♘b3 32 ♘d1 ♘d4 with some complications.

33 $\mathbb{W}xa5$
 34 d3
 35 $\mathbb{B}b8+$

e3
 $\mathbb{B}xd3$
 $\mathbb{Q}h7$



36 $\mathbb{A}b4?$

A mistake in time-trouble. Correct was 36 $\mathbb{A}c1$ with winning chances.

36 ...

$\mathbb{B}b3?$

A critical mistake—after 36 ... $\mathbb{W}e4!$ 37 $\mathbb{W}a8$ $\mathbb{B}d5$ Black has every chance of a draw.

37 $\mathbb{W}d5$
 38 $\mathbb{A}e1$
 39 $\mathbb{W}xe6$

$\mathbb{B}b1+$
 $\mathbb{B}xb8$

Not 39 $\mathbb{A}d3?$ because of 39 ... f5!
 40 $\mathbb{A}xf5$ $\mathbb{B}f8.$

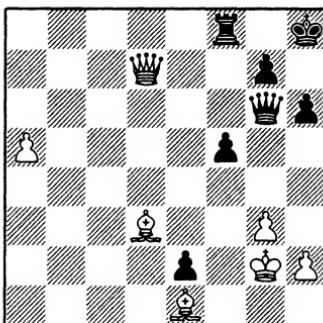
39 ...
 40 $\mathbb{W}d7$

$\mathbb{B}e8$
 $\mathbb{Q}h8$

41 $\mathbb{A}d3$
 f5

Black has no counter-measures against the advance of the a-pawn. Also bad is 41 ... $\mathbb{W}h5$ 42 $\mathbb{W}f5$ with an exchange of queens.

42 a5
 43 $\mathbb{Q}g2$



44 $\mathbb{W}e7!$

Preventing the move ... $\mathbb{W}f6.$

44 ...
 45 $\mathbb{Q}h3$

$\mathbb{W}c6+$
 $\mathbb{B}f6$

Also bad is 45 ... $\mathbb{W}c8$ 46 $\mathbb{A}c3$ $\mathbb{B}g8$ 47 $\mathbb{A}d4.$

46 a6
 47 $\mathbb{W}b7$
 48 a7
 49 $\mathbb{A}b5$

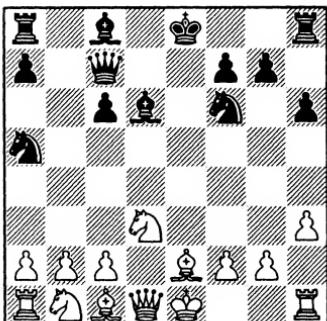
$\mathbb{W}c8$
 $\mathbb{W}e8$
 $\mathbb{B}f8$
 Black resigned.

Game Two

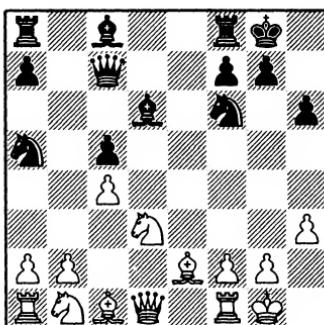
Ragozin-Gligoric

Moscow 1947

1	e4	e5	
2	♘f3	♘c6	not like variations and unclear
3	♗c4	♗f6	sacrifices ...
4	♗g5	d5	
5	exd5	♗a5	13 ...
6	♗b5+	c6	14 0-0
7	dxc6	bxc6	15 c5
8	♗e2	h6	
9	♗f3	e4	
10	♗e5	♗d6	
11	d4	exd3	
12	♗xd3	♗c7	
13	h3		



Ragozin chooses this old continuation for psychological reasons. Black has given up a pawn and must prove that his attack is dangerous, but for this he does not have any forcing variations to gain an advantage. But Gligoric can be counted among those chessplayers who do



White does not hang on to material but forces open space on which to operate with his bishops. If 15 ♘c3, then 15 ... ♘a6 16 ♘f3 ♘ad8 with strong pressure for Black.

15	...	♘xc4
16	♘c3	♘a6

On 16 ... ♘b7 White would have replied 17 ♘e1 or 17 ♘f3, but nevertheless stronger was 16 ... a6.

17	♔a4	♘a5
18	♔e3	♔ab8

Weaker is 18 ... c4 because of 19 $\mathbb{Q}b4$.

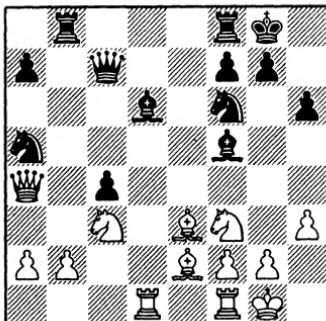
19 $\mathbb{B}ab1$
20 $\mathbb{Q}e1$

c4
 $\mathbb{Q}c8$

There are no longer prospects for the bishop on the f1-a6 diagonal, and therefore Black transfers it to the f5 square.

21 $\mathbb{Q}f3$
22 $\mathbb{B}bd1$

$\mathbb{Q}f5$



22 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5?$

This looks logical but in fact it is the decisive mistake. It is clear that 22 ... $\mathbb{B}xb2?$ is no good because of 23 $\mathbb{B}xd6$. Ragozin ought to call it quits with 22 ... $\mathbb{B}b4$ 23 $\mathbb{W}a3$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (23 ... $\mathbb{Q}d3$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}f4!$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}b5$) 24 $\mathbb{B}d5!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{B}b7$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}xe7+$ $\mathbb{W}xe7$ 27 $\mathbb{W}xa5$. The only chance for Black was 22 ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$ with chances of maintaining equilibrium.

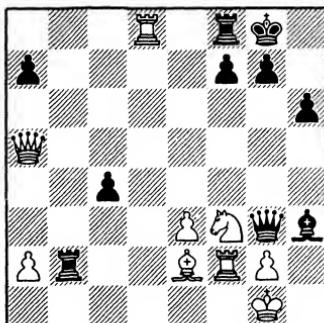
23 $\mathbb{Q}d5!$

$\mathbb{Q}xd5$

24 $\mathbb{B}xd5$
25 $fxe3$
 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$
 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$

He has to go in for complications but White has a sufficient defence.

26 $\mathbb{W}xa5$
27 $\mathbb{B}f2$
28 $\mathbb{B}d8$
 $\mathbb{W}g3$
 $\mathbb{B}xb2$



28 ... $\mathbb{B}xd8$

A more tenacious continuation would have been 28 ... $\mathbb{B}b1+$ 29 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{B}xd8$, pinning the white bishop.

29	$\mathbb{W}xd8+$	$\mathbb{Q}h7$
30	$\mathbb{Q}d3+!$	$exd3$
31	$\mathbb{W}xd3+$	$g6$
32	$\mathbb{B}xb2$	$\mathbb{Q}xg2$
33	$\mathbb{B}xg2$	$\mathbb{W}xf3$
34	$\mathbb{W}d4$	$h5$
35	$\mathbb{B}f2$	$\mathbb{W}g3+$
36	$\mathbb{Q}f1$	$\mathbb{W}h3+$
37	$\mathbb{Q}e2$	$\mathbb{W}e6$
38	$\mathbb{W}xa7$	$\mathbb{W}c4+$
39	$\mathbb{Q}d2$	$\mathbb{W}b4+$
40	$\mathbb{Q}d3$	Black resigned.

Game Three

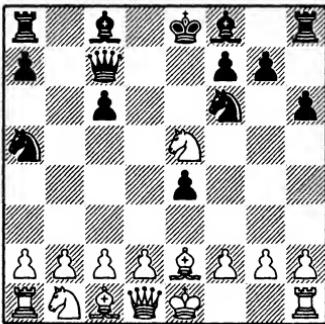
Bronstein-Smyslov

Moscow 1952

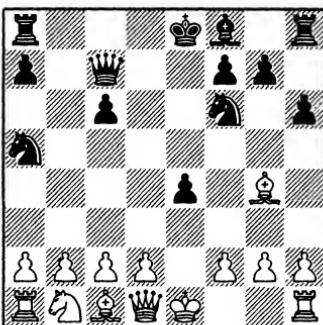
1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♘f6
4	♗g5	d5
5	exd5	♘a5
6	♗b5+	c6
7	dxc6	bxcc6
8	♗e2	h6
9	♘f3	e4
10	♘e5	♗c7

better game for White, Bronstein-Baranov, Moscow, 1953. In general, Bronstein considered that 11 ♘g4 was in no way weaker than 11 d4. In our opinion we should always listen to such an authority, though not exclusively, so that the search for improvements for White can develop in this direction.

- | | | |
|----|------|------|
| 11 | ♘g4 | ♗xg4 |
| 12 | ♗xg4 | |



In principle, this continuation is considered of equal value to 10 ... ♘d6. This is in fact so regarding the replies 11 d4 or 11 f4, but there is a difference as far as the manoeuvre 11 ♘g4 is concerned. Here, for example, 11 ... ♘xg4 12 ♘xg4 ♗g5 13 h3 h5 14 d4 ♗g6 15 ♘xc8 ♗xg2 16 ♘f1 ♘xc8 17 ♗e2 ♗xh3 18 ♘d2 ♘b7 19 ♘c3 ♗f3 20 ♘xe4 with the



- | | | |
|----|-----|-----|
| 12 | ... | ♘d6 |
|----|-----|-----|

More active is 12 ... ♘c5 13 ♗e2 (after 13 0-0 h5! 14 ♗e2 ♘g4 Black has the initiative) 13 ... ♘d8 14 c3 ♘b7 15 0-0 h5 16 d4 exd3 17 ♘xd3 ♘g4 18 ♗e2 ♘f8! 19 g3 ♘d7! 20 ♘e4 h4 21 ♘f4 ♘xh2!, and Black

has a strong attack, Ciocaltea-Nezhmetdinov, Bucharest, 1953.

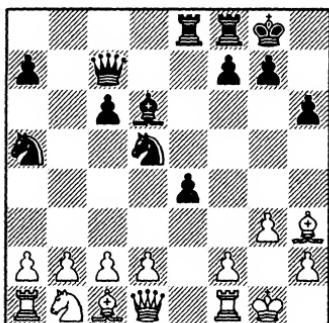
13 ♘h3

Worth thinking about is 13 h3 0-0
14 ♜c3 ♜c4 with sharp play.

13 ... 0-0
14 g3

Strengthening his position on the kingside but lagging behind in development.

14 ... ♜d5
15 0-0 ♜ae8

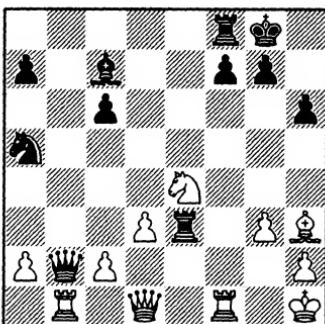


16 d3

Also very interesting is 16 ♜c3 and only then d2-d3.

16 ... e3
17 fxe3 ♜b6
18 ♜c3 ♜xe3
19 ♜xe3 ♜xe3
20 ♛h1 ♜xb2
21 ♜e4 ♜c7
22 ♜b1!

If 22 ♜d2 Black would have the unpleasant reply 22 ... ♜c4!.



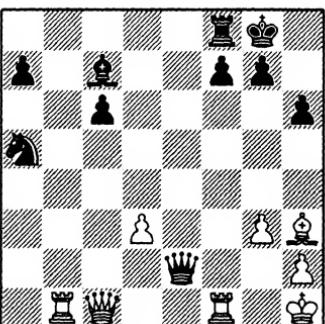
22 ... ♜xa2?

It was necessary to retreat the queen to d4, whereas taking the pawn is extremely dangerous. He did not reckon with Smyslov's next move.

23 ♜c1!

Now Black loses the exchange.

23 ... ♜e2
24 ♜c3 ♜xc2
25 ♜xe2 ♜xe2



26 $\mathbb{W}c5!$

Activating the queen—for the exchange Black has two pawns but the poor position of the knight on a5 determines an advantage for White.

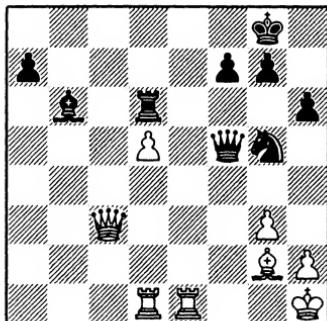
26	...	$\mathbb{Q}b6$
27	$\mathbb{W}c3$	$\mathbb{Q}b7$
28	$\mathbb{B}bd1$	$\mathbb{Q}c5$
29	$\mathbb{Q}g2$	$\mathbb{B}d8$

Defending the pawn is pointless—the only chance lies in counter-attack.

30	$\mathbb{B}fe1$	$\mathbb{W}g4$
31	$\mathbb{Q}xc6$	$\mathbb{W}g6$
32	$\mathbb{Q}f3$	$\mathbb{W}f5$

If 32 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ White wins by 33 $\mathbb{B}xd3!$ $\mathbb{B}xd3$ 34 $\mathbb{W}c8+$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 35 $\mathbb{B}e4$ or 33 ... $\mathbb{W}xd3$ 34 $\mathbb{B}e8+!$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 35 $\mathbb{Q}e4+$.

33	d4	$\mathbb{Q}e6$
34	d5	$\mathbb{Q}g5$

35 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{B}d6$ 36 $\mathbb{W}d3!$

Transposing to an endgame is the best road to victory.

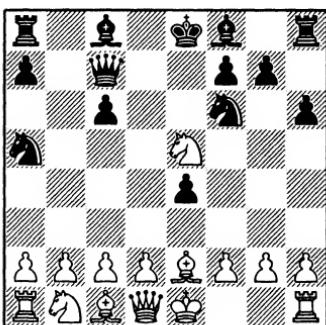
36	...	$\mathbb{W}xd3$
37	$\mathbb{B}e8+$	$\mathbb{Q}h7$
38	$\mathbb{B}xd3$	$\mathbb{Q}g6$
39	$\mathbb{B}c3$	f6
40	h4	$\mathbb{Q}f7$
41	$\mathbb{B}c6$	$\mathbb{B}d7$
42	$\mathbb{Q}e4+$	$\mathbb{Q}h5$
43	$\mathbb{Q}g2$	Black resigned.

Game Four

Belov-Nezhmetdinov

Omsk 1961

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♘f6
4	♗g5	d5
5	exd5	♘a5
6	♗b5+	c6
7	dxc6	bxcc6
8	♗e2	h6
9	♘f3	e4
10	♘e5	♗c7

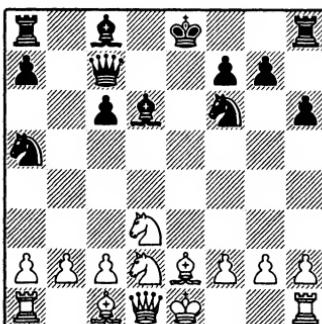


11 d4

An equally good continuation is 11 f4, for example, 11 ... ♘d6 12 ♘c3 ♘xe5 (more principled is 12 ... ♘f5!?, playing to generate an initiative) 13 fxe5 ♘xe5 14 d4 ♘f5 15 ♘d2 ♘e6, Seidman-Ragozin, USA-USSR, 1945, and here the transfer of the knight by 16 ♘d1! leads to an advantage for White.

11	...	exd3
12	...	♘xd3
13	...	♘d2

A simple and logical continuation. One of the authors of this book, in a game against Geller, Dortmund 1991, thought up the new idea of 13 b4!?, but after 13 ... ♘c4 14 ♘d2 ♘xd2 15 ♘xd2 0-0 16 h3 ♘f5 17 0-0 ♘ad8 White quickly had to negotiate a peaceful settlement. Contemporary theory considers 13 b3 as strongest, see the game Kasparov-Timman. Very risky and anti-positional is 13 f4! 0-0 14 ♘c3 ♘e8 15 0-0 ♘f5 16 ♘h1 ♘ad8 17 ♘d2 ♘c4 with very strong pressure for Black, Spindler-Benersdorf, Bad Evesten 1997.



13 ... ♘a6!?

A very interesting idea of Nezhmetdinov. Previously played was 13 ... 0-0 14 b4! (on 14 ♜f3 strong is 14 ... c5!) 14 ... ♜d5! 15 ♜b2 ♜xb4 16 ♜xb4 ♜xb4 17 0-0 ♜b8 (possibly stronger is 17 ... ♜d8 18 ♜d3 ♜f4 19 ♜e4, and Tartakower assessed this position as extremely unclear) 18 ♜b3 ♜d8?! (better is 18 ... ♜xb3 19 axb3 ♜d8 20 ♜e5 with the better position for White) 19 ♜e5! ♜xd1 20 ♜xc7 ♜xa1 21 ♜xa1 ♜xb3 22 ♜d1!, with advantage to White, Ragozin-Botvinnik, Moscow 1945.

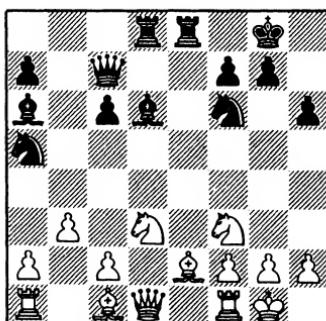
14 ♜f3

Also here, quite possible is 14 b4!? ♜d5 (Nezhmetdinov tried here with success also 14 ... ♜c4) 15 ♜b2 ♜c4 with chances for both sides.

14 ... 0-0

Bad is 14 ... c5 because of 15 ♜xc5.

**15 0-0 ♜ad8
16 b3 ♜fe8**

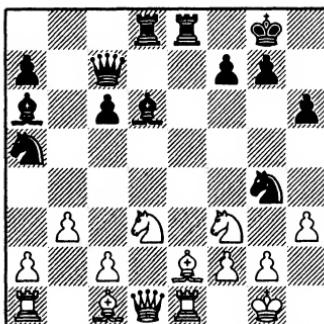


17 ♜e1?

By taking away the defence of the f2 square, White, as it were, invites his opponent to commence a piece attack. Correct was 17 ♜e3 ♜e4 with complicated play.

**17 ... ♜g4
18 h3**

After 18 g3 ♜c5 19 ♜f1 (if 19 ♜xc5 ♜xd1 20 ♜xd1 ♜xe1+ 21 ♜xe1 ♜e5 the black queen attacks everything) 19 ... ♜b6 20 ♜e1 ♜xd3! 21 cxd3 ♜xd3, and Black wins.



**18 ... ♜xf2!!
19 ♜xf2 ♜b6+**

He must not allow the white king back into the corner.

**20 ♜f1 ♜g3
21 ♜d2!?**

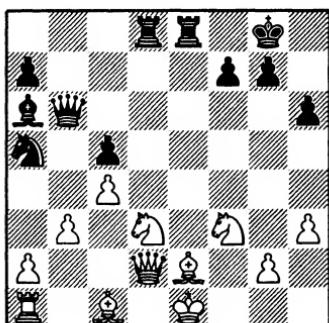
A cunning way to defend the f2 square (if 21 ... ♜xd3, then 22 ♜xd3).

21 ... c5!!

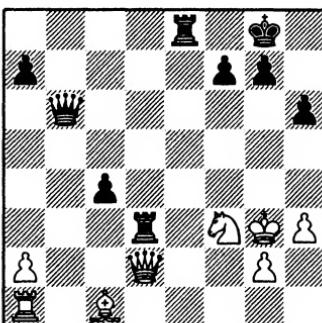
With this quiet move—the key to the combination—Black closes the queen's diagonal but in return creates new threats, firstly against the undefended rook on a1, and in addition, due to the devastating threat of 22 ... c4 23 bxc4 ♜xc4.

22 c4 ♜xe1
23 ♜xe1

23 ♜fxe1 is no good because of 23 ... ♜f6+ with a double attack, but now there follows a new sacrifice.

23 ... ♜xc4!
24 bxc4 ♜xc4
25 ♜f2

After 25 ♜f1, 25 ... ♜xe2! 26 ♜xe2 ♜xd3 27 ♜xd3 ♜xd3+ 28 ♜xd3 ♜f6! 29 ♜b1 ♜f5+ wins

25 ...
26 ♜xd3
27 ♜g3

28 ♜b2

On 28 ♜f2 follows 28 ... ♜f6 29 ♜b1 ♜xf3+ 30 ♜xf3 ♜g6+ and 31 ... ♜xb1.

28 ... ♜g6+
29 ♜f2

And on 29 ♜h2 winning is 29 ... ♜xf3 30 gxf3 c3 31 ♜f2 ♜d3.

29 ... ♜e4

Preparing 30 ... ♜xf3+ 31 gxf3 ♜el+.

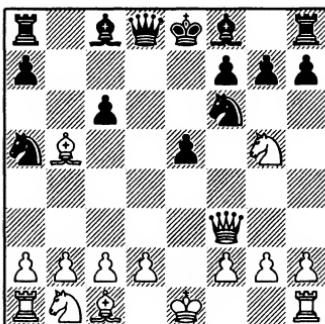
30 ♜d2 ♜xf3+!
31 gxf3 ♜h4+
White resigned.

Game Five

Bogolyubov-Euwe

3rd Match Game, Karlovy Vary 1941

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♗f6
4	♗g5	d5
5	exd5	♘a5
6	♗b5+	c6
7	dxc6	bx _{c6}
8	♗f3!?	

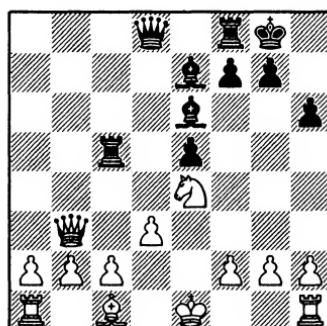


This move is a lot better than its reputation. It leads to a sharp and tense struggle but with Black having sufficient counter-chances.

8	...	bx _{b5}
---	-----	------------------

Another possibility is 8 ... h6 9 ♘e4 ♘d5 10 ♘ec3, which has not been tested in serious practice. But the most serious way, of course, is 8 ... ♜c7 9 ♘d3 ♘d6 10 ♘c3 ♘g4 11

♘b5 ♘xf3 12 ♘xc7+ ♘xc7 13 gxf3 ♘d5 14 h4 h6 15 ♘h3 0-0 16 b3 ♘ad8 17 ♘a3 ♘d6 18 ♘xd6 ♘xd6 19 a3, and in the game Van der Wiel-Beliavsky, Baden 1980, the players agreed a draw, though White stood better. Something different was seen in the game Bogolyubov-Grametskov, Berlin 1940, 9 ♘a4 ♘d6 10 ♘c3 0-0 11 0-0 h6 12 ♘ge4 ♘xe4 13 ♘xe4 ♘e7 14 d3 f5 15 ♘g3, and White had the advantage. Yet another way to continue is by the sacrifice 8 ... ♘e7 9 ♘xc6+ ♘xc6 10 ♜xc6+ ♘d7 11 ♜c4 0-0 12 ♘c3 ♘f5 13 d3 ♘c8 14 ♜b5 ♘c5 15 ♜b3 h6 16 ♘ge4 ♘xe4 17 ♘xe4 ♘e6,



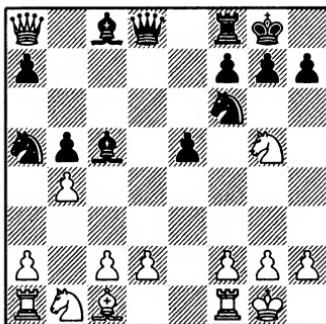
... and theory assesses the position as unclear. Actually the queen sacrifice 18 ♘xc5 ♘xb3 19 ♘xb3 ♘b4+ 20 ♘d2 ♘xd2+ 21 ♘xd2 ♜d4 22

$\mathbb{Q}c4$ e4! leads to unclear play, but stronger is 18 c4!, and this position requires serious practical tests though the impression is that Black does not have sufficient compensation for the two pawns.

9 $\mathbb{W}xa8$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$

If 9 ... $\mathbb{W}d7$ 10 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 11 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 12 d3 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 13 c3 with advantage to White, and after 9 ... h6 10 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ there is Gligoric's terrible move 11 $\mathbb{Q}d6+!$.

10 0-0 0-0
11 b4!



Gaining several important tempi. This stab is a better practical chance than other 'normal' continuations of the type 11 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ and 11 d3.

11 ... $\mathbb{Q}xb4$
12 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$

There is no time to busy himself with the 'materialistic' 12 $\mathbb{W}xa7$

$\mathbb{Q}c6$ 13 $\mathbb{W}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$, and the black pieces become active.

12 ... $\mathbb{Q}h5?!$

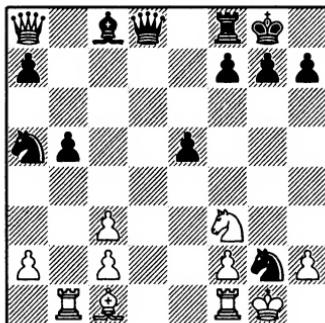
But this is completely the wrong direction. Clearly better is 12 ... $\mathbb{W}b6$.

13 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$
14 $\mathbb{B}b1$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$

On 14 ... $\mathbb{W}e7$ very strong is 15 $\mathbb{Q}e4$.

15 dxcc3 $\mathbb{Q}xg2?!$

Playing for a trap. 15 ... $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ is more solid.

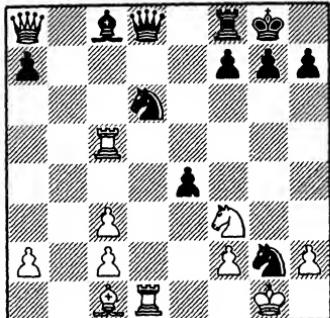


16 $\mathbb{B}xb5!$

Leading to a decisive advantage.

16 ...
17 $\mathbb{B}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$
18 $\mathbb{B}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$
e4

22 Typical Two Knights Defence Games



19 ♜g5!

♛d7

After 19 ... f6 20 ♜d5+ ♜h8 21 ♜xd6 ♜xd6 22 ♜xd6 exf3 23 ♜e3
White has a clear advantage.

20 ♜d5 ♜e3

Now on 20 ... ♜g4 there is 21 h3!
♜xf3 22 ♜xd6 f6 23 ♜xc8 ♜xc8 24
♜e6+ winning.

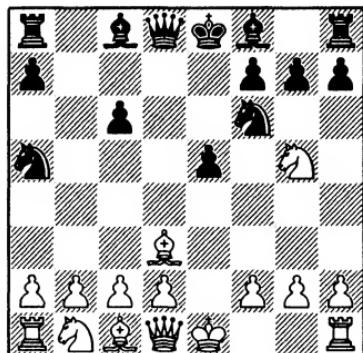
21 ♜e5!
22 ♜xe3 ♜g4
23 ♜xd6 Black resigned.

Game Six

Sergeev-Kiselev

3rd Match Game, Kiev 1994

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♘f6
4	♗g5	d5
5	exd5	♘a5
6	♗b5+	c6
7	dxc6	bxec6
8	♗d3!?	



This rarely met move is clearly better than its reputation. Its idea is to secure the e4 square for the knight, to deprive Black of activity by ... e5-e4 and, when the opportunity presents itself, to exchange a pair of knights. Of course there is also a drawback—a backward d2 pawn and the difficulty in developing the bishop on c1.

8 ... ♗d6

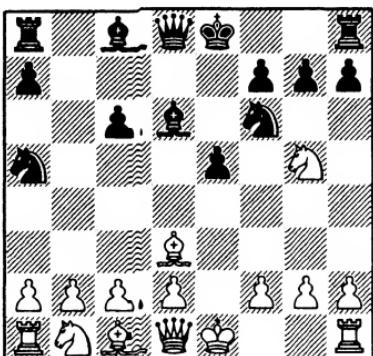
There are also other possibilities in this critical position:

(a) 8 ... h6?!! 9 ♘e4 ♘d5 10 ♘bc3 ♘f4 11 ♘f1 ♘e7 12 g3 ♘g6 13 ♜h5 0-0 14 ♘g2 with advantage—analysis;

(b) 8 ... ♘e7 9 0-0 0-0 10 ♘e4 ♘xe4 11 ♘xe4 f5 12 ♘f3 e4 13 ♘e2 c5 14 d3 ♘f6 15 ♘f4 with advantage, Raisa-Boutteville, Tel Aviv, 1964;

(c) 8 ... ♘d5 9 ♘e4 f5 10 ♘g3 (an interesting recommendation by V.Sergeev is 10 ♘ec3 ♘f4 11 ♘f1 ♘c5 12 g3) 1-0 ... ♘f4 11 ♘f1 ♘c5 12 c3 ♘b6 13 d4 ♘g6 14 ♘d3 0-0 15 b4 ♘b7 with a good game for Black, Castaldi-Keres, Stockholm 1937;

d) 8 ... ♘g4 9 ♘e4 f5 10 ♘e2! ♜d4! 11 ♘bc3 h5 12 ♘xg4 hxg4 13 ♘g3 g6 14 ♜e2 ♘f7 with complicated play, needing practical tests.



9 ♘c3!?

A new and logical idea. Weak is 9 c3? h6 10 ♜e4 ♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 0-0 12 d4 f5 13 dx e5 fxe4 14 ♜xd6 ♜h4 15 ♜e3 ♜a6, and the white king is stuck in the centre Jaffe-Kostich, New York, 1919. Also worth a try is 9 0-0.

9 ...
10 0-0

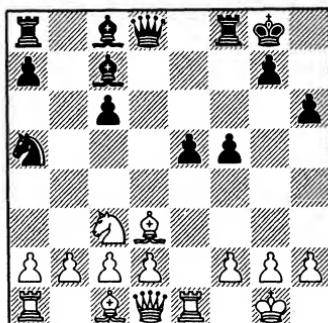
In Monte Carlo 1902 Albin played against Wolf 10 ♜ce4, and after 10 ... ♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 ♜e7 12 ♜e2 f5 13 ♜c4+ ♜h8 14 ♜c3 ♜d6 15 d3 ♜xc4 16 dxc4 Black achieved an excellent game with the move 16 ... ♜b8.

10 ...
h6

In principle, chasing the knight is pointless. Better is 10 ... c5.

11 ♜ge4
12 ♜xe4
13 ♜e1
14 ♜c3

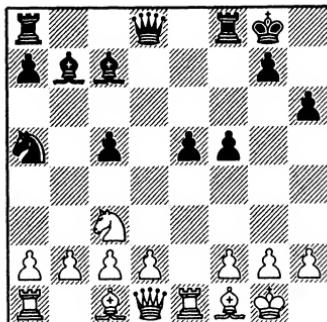
♜xe4
♜c7
f5



14 ...
c5

14 ... e4 would be poor because of 15 ♜f1 ♜d6 16 g3, and then after 17 d3! the black centre is blown up.

15 ♜f1
♜b7

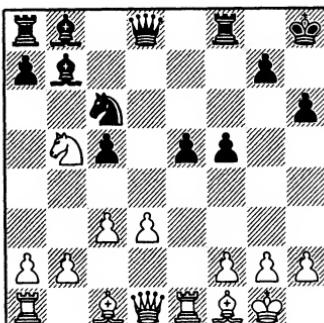


16 ♜b5!

This strong move wrecks the coordination of Black's pieces.

16 ...
17 d3
18 c3

♜b8
♜c6
♚h8



19 ♜a3!?

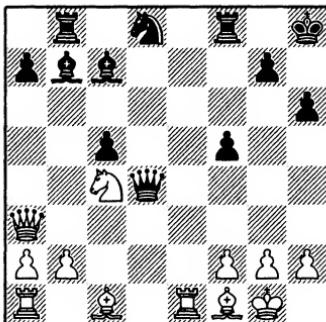
Again, a prophylactic retreat of the knight—but on c4 it will be very well placed.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 19 | ... | Qc7 |
| 20 | Qc4 | Qd5! |
| 21 | Qb3 | Qab8 |
| 22 | Qa3! | |

Creating the unpleasant threat of 23 Qe3 , while 22 ... f4 weakens the e4 square.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|---------------|
| 22 | ... | Qd8 |
| 23 | d4! | exd4 |
| 24 | cx d4 | Qxd4 |

More active would be 24 ... Qe6 .

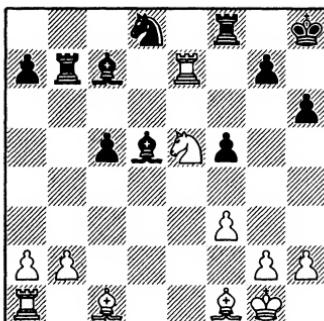


- | | | |
|----|---------------|--|
| 25 | $\text{Wh3?!$ | |
|----|---------------|--|

Better here was 25 Qe3 Wh4 26 h3 Qe6 27 Qxc5 Qxc5 28 Qxc5 Qf4 29 Qe5 with a great advantage.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 25 | ... | Wf6 |
| 26 | We3! | Qe4 |
| 27 | f3 | Qd5 |
| 28 | We7 | Qxe7 |

- | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|
| 29 | Qxe7 | Bb7 |
| 30 | Qe5 | |



- | | | |
|----|-----|---------------|
| 30 | ... | Qe6? |
|----|-----|---------------|

Leading to defeat, whereas 30 ... Qc6 would have left drawing chances.

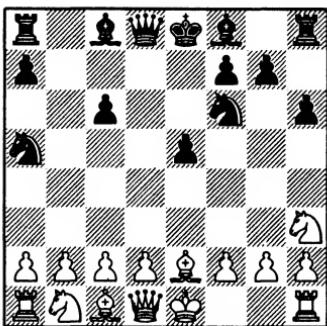
- | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|
| 31 | Qa6 | Bb6 |
| 32 | Qd7! | Bd8 |
| 33 | Qxb6 | Qxb6 |
| 34 | Qe3 | Qg8 |
| 35 | Qb5 | Qc7 |
| 36 | Qa4 | Qf7 |
| 37 | Bd7 | Bc8 |
| 38 | Bad1 | Qe6 |
| 39 | Qb3 | Qf8 |
| 40 | Qc4 | Qg8 |
| 41 | b3 | Be8 |
| 42 | B1d5 | Bd7 |
| 43 | Bxf5+ | Qe8 |
| 44 | Qxe7+ | Qxe7 |
| 45 | Qf1 | Qd6 |
| 46 | Bd5+ | Qc6 |
| 47 | Bd5 | Qd6 |
| 48 | Bd4 | Qf7 |
| 49 | f4 | Black resigned. |

Game Seven

Ciocaltea-Szabo

Sinaia, 1964

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♗f6
4	♗g5	d5
5	exd5	♘a5
6	♗b5+	c6
7	dxc6	bxcc6
8	♗e2	h6
9	♘h3!?	

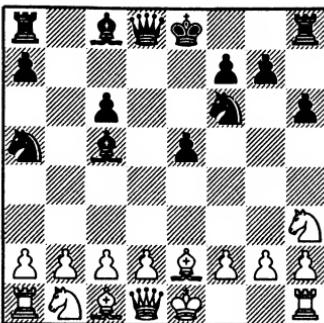


Steinitz' favourite move, revived at the beginning of the 60s by Fischer. The main idea of the move is not to be under Black's thumb as is the case after 9 ♘f3 e4 10 ♘e5 ♗c7.

9 ... ♗c5

The most active, although also possible is 9 ... ♗d6. Other continu-

ations are unquestionably less logical.



10 d3!

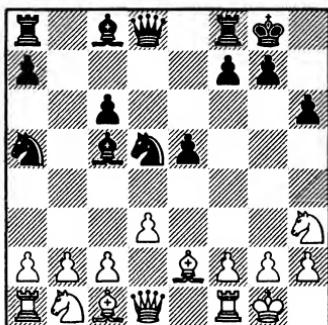
Fischer considered this preparatory move necessary, since on 10 0-0 there is the strong cramping continuation of Gottschall 10 ... g5!. In the 12th match game, between Steinitz and Chigorin, Havana, 1892, after 10 0-0 0-0 11 c3?! ♘b7 12 ♗a4? (12 d4!? exd4 13 ♘f4oo) 12 ... ♗xh3! 13 gxh3 ♗d6! 14 d3 ♘d5 15 ♘f3 ♘b6 16 ♗h4 ♘c7 17 ♘d1 f5! Black had a strong initiative for the pawn. And if 10 c3 Black can play 10 ... ♗xh3! 11 gxh3 ♘e4 12 ♗a4 ♘xf2+ 13 ♘f1 ♗h4 14 ♘g2 ♗g1! with a decisive attack,

as in the game, Antonov-Bahman, Ventspils, 1975.

10 ...
11 0-0

After 11 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}a4!$? $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ f5 14 c3 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 15 d4 e4 16 c4 $\mathbb{Q}e7!$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 18 b3 $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}b2$ f4 Black had an irresistible initiative, Steinitz-Chigorin, telephone game, 1890

11 ... $\mathbb{Q}d5$



12 $\mathbb{Q}f3!$?

Quite an interesting idea, though also very logical is 12 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 13 bxc3 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 15 gxh3 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}h4$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}f3$, and White retains some advantage, Platonov-Geller, USSR Championship, 1969. In general, White is always prepared to give up the h3 pawn to gain the two bishops.

12 ... $\mathbb{Q}b7$

In principle to bring the knight on a5 back into play is a very complicated and urgent task for Black in the Chigorin counterattack.

13 $\mathbb{Q}c3$

The idea 13 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ followed by 14 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ can be met by 13 ... $\mathbb{Q}h4$.

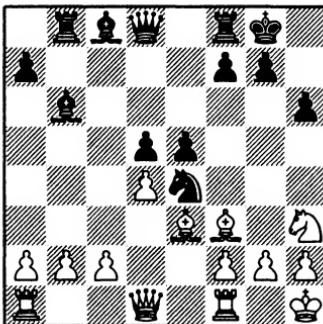
13 ...
14 $\mathbb{Q}h1$
15 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$

Black wants to exploit the b-file, whereas more natural was 15 ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xb6$ axb6, and the question of the correctness of the sacrificed pawn remains urgent.

16 $\mathbb{Q}xd5?$

There was no sense in improving the opponent's structure. He should continue his plan by 16 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ and 17 $\mathbb{Q}e2$.

16 ...
17 d4 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$



18 c4?!

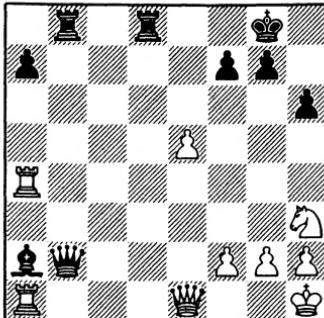
White wants to wreck Black's centre to the utmost, but even now it was not too late to occupy himself with the transfer of the knight by 18 ♘g1 and 19 ♘e2.

18	...	♘a6
19	dxe5	♗xc4
20	♗xb6	♗xb6
21	♖e1	♗xb2
22	♗xe4	dxe4
23	♖xe4	♗fd8!

Precisely this—wearer is 23 ... ♘xa2? 24 ♖e2 ♗xal 25 ♗xa1 ♕b1+ 26 ♖e1 ♗xal 27 ♗xal, and the a7 pawn is lost.

24	♔e1	♗xa2
25	♕a4	

After 25 ♖e2 at the end of the previous variation Black would defend his bishop by ♘d2.



25 ... ♘b1!

A beautiful line-cutting move, creating quite a problem for White whose only chance now was 26 e6!

26	♘g1?!	♔c2
27	e6	

After 27 f3 ♖d1 28 ♔e3 ♖b2 29 ♖g4 ♗f2! Black wins a piece.

27 ... ♖d1
White resigned.

Game Eight

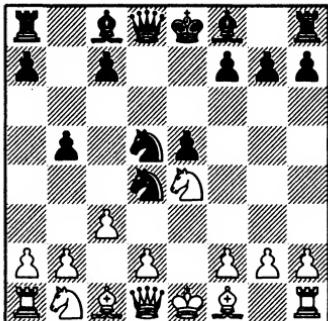
Klementiev-Mikhailchishin

Correspondence Game, 1974

1	e4	e5
2	Qf3	Qc6
3	Qc4	Qf6
4	Qg5	d5
5	exd5	b5
6	Qf1	Qd4

Now 6 ... h6 is more modern. See the theoretical section.

7	c3	Qxd5
8	Qe4	

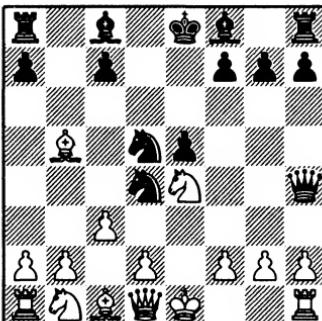


8	...	Wh4
---	-----	-----

At that time, thanks to Estrin's severe defeat of Berliner (in the sharp Ulvestad variation)—this was the most popular variation against the Two Knights Defence. Nowadays theory recommends as strongest 8 ...

Qe6 9 Axxb5+ Ad7 10 Ax d7+ Wxd7 11 0-0 f5 12 Qg3 Qc5 13 d4 exd4 14 Qxf5 0-0 15 Qxd4 Qdf4 with compensation for the pawn, Wengholm-Ebenfeld, Goteborg, 1980. Estrin considered the move in the game insufficient because of 9 Qg3 Ab7 10 cxd4 0-0-0 11 d3 (after 11 Ae2 Qf4 12 0-0 Axd4 13 Af3 e4 14 Ag4+ Ab8 15 Qf5 Wg5 16 Qd4 h5 Black has counterplay) 11 ... Qf4 12 Ax f4 exf4 13 Wh5 Ab4+ 14 Ad1 We7 15 Ae2 and Black's initiative for the piece is not lasting. He should, of course, try something like 11 ... Ab4+ 12 Ad2 Wxd4, now creating the threat of 13 ... Qf4.

9	...	Axb5+
---	-----	-------

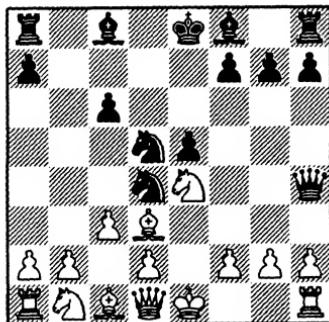


9	...	c6
---	-----	----

This position is not examined in the theoretical manuals, but it is an old and up to now unpublished analysis of the author. For example, possible now is 9 ... ♜xb5 10 ♜a4 ♜h6! 11 ♜xb5+ c6 12 ♜e2 ♜f4 (or 12 ... ♜e7 followed by ... 0-0 and ... f5) 13 ♜f3 ♜g6 14 h3 ♜f5 with excellent play for Black.

10 ♜d3

Bad is 10 cxd4 cxb5 11 ♜c2 ♜b4, with problems for White.



10 ... ♜f4!

A very aggressive continuation, but others are also pretty good:

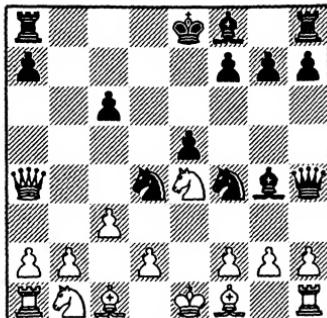
(a) 10 ... ♜a6 11 ♜xa6 (on 11 g3 follows 11 ... ♜xd3! 12 gxh4 ♜c2+) 11 ... ♜xe4+ 12 ♜f1 ♜c2!! 13 d3 (if 13 ♜b7 there is 13 ... ♜f4! 14 f3 ♜d3+ 15 ♜f2 ♜c5+) 13 ... ♜a4 14 b3 ♜xa6 15 ♜xc2 0-0-0 16 f3 ♜c5 with a strong initiative for the sacrificed material;

(b) 10 ... ♜e6 11 0-0 ♜ef4 12 ♜e2 (12 g3? ♜h3 13 gxh4 ♜xf4) 12 ♜xg2! 13 ♜xg2 ♜h3+ 14 ♜h1 ♜xf1 with a good game.

11 ♜f1 ♜g4!

If 11 ... ♜f5, then 12 g3.

12 ♜a4



12 ... ♜e2!!

A terribly strong blow—in one game, after a move like this, the opponent fell off his chair!

13 ♜xe2

The only move—on 13 cxd4 there is 13 ... ♜d3+ 14 ♜xe2 ♜xe4+ 15 ♜d1 ♜xf2 mate.

13 ... ♜fxe2

14 cxd4

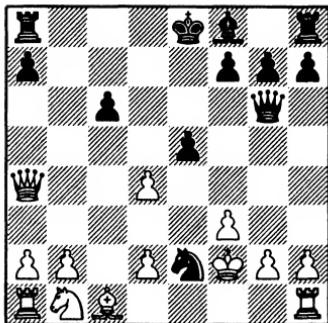
After 13 d3 follows 13 ... ♜xc1 cxd4 ♜xd3+ 16 ♜d2 ♜xe4.

14 ... ♜xe4

15 f3 ♜g6!

16 ♜f2

If 16 ♜xe2, then 16 ... ♜xg2+ 17 ♜d3 ♜xf3+ with gain of material.



16 ... $\mathbb{Q}f4!$

Today, of course, I would have played simply 16 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$, but at this time I still did not count pawns.

17 $\mathbb{g}3$ $\mathbb{Q}d3+$
18 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $e4!$

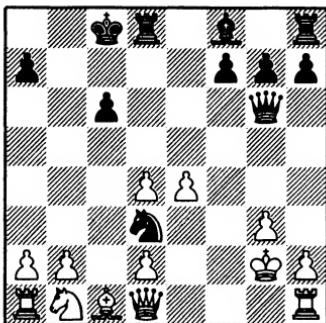
Clearly not the stupid 18 ... $\mathbb{Q}f4+$ with a draw, nor the slow 18 ... $\mathbb{Q}d8$.

19 $\mathbb{W}d1$

There is no other means of defence—on 19 $\mathbb{W}f1$ there is 19 ... $\mathbb{exf}3+$, and the rook cannot recapture on f3.

19 ... 0-0-0
20 $\mathbb{fxe}4$

After 20 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ very good is 20 ... $f5$, completely shutting down White's development.



20 ... $\mathbb{W}xe4+$

Sufficiently good was 20 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $h5$ with excellent attacking prospects, but I was happy to reach an endgame.

21 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{W}xf3+$
22 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$
23 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$
24 $\mathbb{Q}e2$

White has not succeeded at all in his development and has had a problem getting rid of the knight on d3.

24 ... $\mathbb{Q}d6$
25 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$
26 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd3+$
27 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}e2!$

White is completely hamstrung and therefore simply **resigned**.

Game Nine

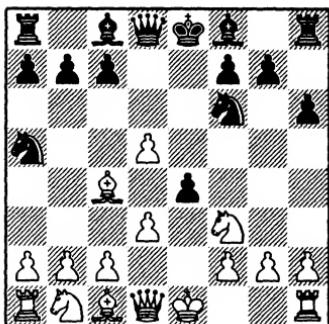
Korchnoi-Geller

MOSCOW, 1953

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♗c6
3	♗c4	♘f6
4	♗g5	d5
5	exd5	♗a5
6	d3	

Chess genius Morphy liked this move a lot—and indeed it is very logical, opening up the bishop on c1, even though there remains the ‘eternal’ problem of the g5-knight.

6	...	h6
7	♘f3	e4



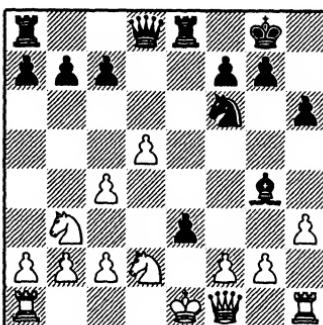
8 ♕e2

The ingenious David Bronstein, in a game against Rojahn, Olympiad 1956, sacrificed a piece by 8 dx e4!? ♘xc4 9 ♖d4 ♘b6 10 c4 c5 11 ♖d3 ♗g4 12 ♘bd2 ♗e7, and here Black

should exchange on f3. The modern move, with very limited practical trials, is 8 ♘d4!.

8	...	♘xc4
9	dx c4	♗c5
10	h3	

Another common reply is 10 ♘fd2 0-0 11 ♘b3 ♗g4 12 ♖f1 (bad is 12 ♖d2 e3!) 12 ... ♗b4+ 13 c3 (after 13 ♖d2 ♘xd2+ 14 ♘1xd2 ♗e8 15 h3 e3!).



16 hxg4 exd2+ 17 ♘xd2 ♗e4+ 18 ♘c1 ♗g5+ 19 f4 ♗xg4 and Black has a very strong attack) 13 ... ♗e7 14 h3 ♗h5 15 g4 ♗g6 16 ♗e3 ♘d7 17 ♘1d2 ♗e5 18 0-0-0 b5!, again with a strong attack, Salwe-Marshall, Wien, 1908.

10 ...
11 ♜h2

0-0
♜e8

Black has several alternative continuations here:

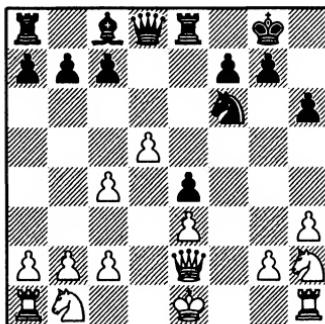
(a) 11 ... e3 12 ♜xe3 ♜xe3 13 fxe3 ♜e4 14 0-0 ♜g3 15 ♜f3 ♜xf1 16 ♜xf1, and White has very good compensation for the exchange;

(b) 11 ... ♜h7 12 ♜c3 f5 13 ♜e3 ♜b4 14 ♜d2 ♜d7 with a complicated game;

(c) 11 ... b5!? 12 cxb5 (weaker is 12 b3 bxc4 13 ♜xc4 ♜a6 14 0-0 c6! with advantage to Black, Bird-Chigorin, London, 1899) 12 ... ♜xd5 13 0-0 ♜e7 14 a3 f5 with active play, but White can play 12 0-0! bxc4 13 ♜c3 ♜a6 14 ♜d1 ♜e7 15 a3 ♜ad8 16 ♜e3 ♜b6 17 ♜f1, with the slightly better position, as in the game Bonch-Osmolovski-Borisenko, USSR, 1953

12 ♜e3
13 fxe3

♜xe3



13 ...
♛d6

He should start active operations at once with 13 ... b5?.

14 ♜c3
15 0-0-0!?

Very aggressive but apparently better is 15 0-0 ♜e5 16 ♜f2 ♜g5 17 ♜h1, and Black has no particular attack.

15 ...
16 ♜d4
17 ♜f1

Because of this move difficulties arise in bringing the rook on h1 into play.

17 ...
b4!

After 17 ... bxc4 18 ♜d2! and then 19 ♜xc4 White would activate his pieces.

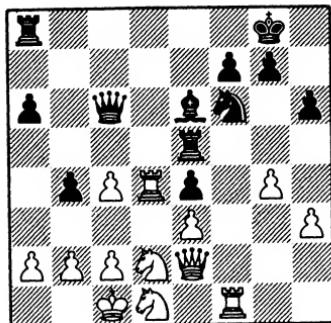
18 ♜d1
19 dxc6
20 ♜d2

c6
♜xc6
♜e5!

Premature is 20 ... ♜a4 21 ♜f1 ♜xa2? 22 ♜xf6!. Now, however, the rook is ready to transfer to a5.

21 ♜f1
22 g4

♜e6



22 ... $\mathbb{W}a4?$

It was necessary to play first 22 ... $\mathbb{A}a5$ 23 $\mathfrak{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{A}xa2$ 24 $\mathfrak{Q}b1$ $\mathbb{A}a4$ and then 25 ... $\mathbb{A}c8$.

23 $\mathbb{W}h2!$

Now Black has problems after the exchange sacrifice.

23	...	$\mathbb{A}g5$
24	$\mathbb{W}xf6!$	$gx\mathfrak{f}6$
25	$\mathfrak{Q}xe4$	$\mathbb{A}g6$
26	$\mathbb{W}f4$	$\mathfrak{Q}g7$
27	$\mathfrak{Q}g3??$	

Too aggressive—correct was the prophylactic 27 $\mathfrak{Q}b1$ with advantage.

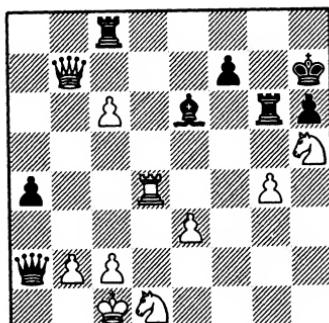
27	...	$\mathbb{W}xa2$
28	$\mathfrak{Q}h5+$	$\mathfrak{Q}g8$
29	$\mathbb{W}c7$	$\mathfrak{Q}h7?$

Stronger is 29 ... $b3$ 30 $\mathbb{A}d8+$ $\mathbb{W}xd8$ 31 $\mathbb{W}xd8+$ $\mathfrak{Q}h7$ 32 $\mathfrak{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 33 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ $bx\mathfrak{c}2$ 34 $\mathfrak{Q}xc2$ $\mathbb{W}xc4+$ with counterplay for the pawn.

30	$\mathfrak{Q}f4$	$\mathbb{A}g7$
31	$\mathbb{W}b7$	$\mathbb{A}e8$
32	$\mathbb{W}xb4$	$f5$
33	$\mathfrak{Q}h5$	$\mathbb{A}g6$
34	$c5$	$fxg4$
35	$hxg4$	$a5$
36	$\mathbb{W}b7$	$\mathbb{A}c8$

Not possible is 36 ... $\mathbb{W}xg4$ because of 37 $\mathbb{W}xg4$ $\mathbb{W}xg4$ 38 $\mathfrak{Q}f6+$ $\mathfrak{Q}h8$ 39 $\mathfrak{Q}xe8$ $\mathbb{W}a1+$ 40 $\mathfrak{Q}d2$, winning.

37 c6 a4



38 $\mathbb{W}a6?$

On 38 $\mathfrak{Q}f4$ there is 38 ... $\mathbb{W}xg4$ 39 $\mathfrak{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ 40 $\mathbb{W}xg4$ $\mathbb{W}xg4$ 41 $\mathbb{W}xf7+$ $\mathfrak{Q}h8$, and Black is OK, but after the correct 38 $\mathfrak{Q}d2!$ Black would hardly manage to save himself.

38	...	a3!
39	$bx\mathfrak{a}3$	$\mathfrak{Q}b3!$
40	$\mathbb{W}d3$	$\mathbb{A}cxe6$
41	$\mathfrak{Q}c3$	$\mathbb{W}xa3+$
42	$\mathfrak{Q}d2$	$\mathbb{W}b2$

Drawn.

Game Ten

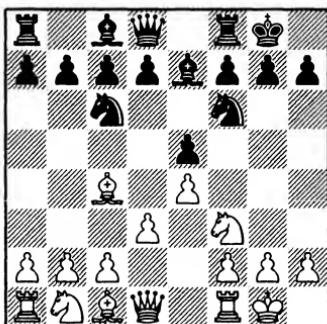
Sermek-Mikhailchishin

Bled, 1995

1	e4	e5
2	Qf3	Qc6
3	Qc4	Qf6
4	d3	

The so-called 'Giuoco Piano'—a system reminiscent of the closed variation of the Spanish Game, where White hurries to prepare c2-c3 and d3-d4. There are many ways of developing for Black, this particularly applies to the f8-bishop—it can be developed on c5, e7 or g7.

4	...	Qe7
5	0-0	0-0



6 Qb3

White sees that it is inferior for him to play 6 c3, since then after 6

... d5 7 exd5 Qxd5 8 Qe1 Qg4 9 h3 h5 10 Qbd2 (after 10 g4 Qg6 11 Qxe5 Qxe5 12 Qxe5 Qb6 and White has problems) 10 ... Qf4 11 Qf1 Qa5! 12 Qxf4 exf4 13 Qb5 a6 14 Qa4 b5 15 Qc2 c5 16 Qh2 Qc6, everything is in order for Black, Yudasin-Dreev, Lviv, 1990.

White has the possibility of preventing play in the centre by 6 Qe1, after which Black best plays 6 ... d6 7 Qb3 Qd7 8 c3 Qc5 9 Qc2 Qg4 10 Qbd2 d5! 11 h3 Qh5 12 We2 a5 13 Qf1 Qxf3 14 Wxf3 d4 with a complicated game, Yudasin-Kupreichik, Sverdlovsk, 1984. Also possible is 6 a4 d5 7 exd5 Qxd5 8 Qe1 Qg4 9 h3 Qxf3 10 Wxf3 Qb6 11 Qd2 Qxc4 12 Qxc4 Qe8! 13 Qd2 Qc5, and Black has no problems, Malaniuk-Pavasovic, Pardubice, 1998.

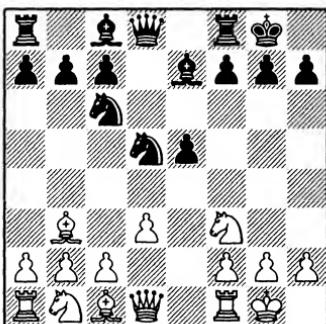
6 ... d5

Here a very interesting idea of grandmaster O.Romanishin is to play firstly 6 ... d6, and only after 7 c3 d5! (7 ... Qa5 8 Qc2 c5 going into the 'Spanish' formation) 8 exd5 Qxd5 9 h3 Qf6 10 Qbd2 Qce7! 11 Qe4 Qg6 12 d4 exd4 13 Qxd5 Wxd5 14 Qxf6+ gxf6 with equality,

Kucsynski-Romanishin, Dresden, 1988.

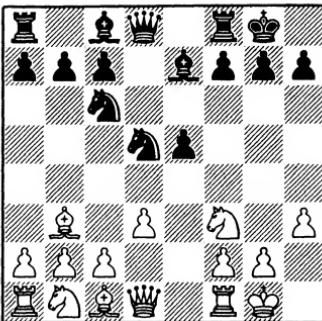
7 exd5

$\mathbb{Q}xd5$



8 h3!

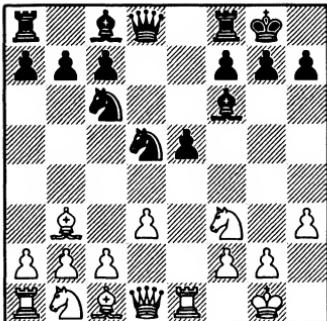
Black's main problem is what to do with the c8-bishop, and so after the move in the game problems arise for Black. However, in the event of the natural 8 $\mathbb{E}el$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 9 h3 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$! (inferior here is 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 10 g4 $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ c6 13 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 14 $\mathbb{E}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ cxd5 16 $\mathbb{Q}c3$, and Black has no compensation for the pawn, Kramnik-Kasparov, Novgorod, 1995) 10 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 11 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ (after 11 $\mathbb{W}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ 12 axb3 $\mathbb{Q}c5$! 13 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ f6 15 $\mathbb{E}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$!) Black has excellent play for the pawn, Nevednicky-Mikhailchishin, Dubrovnik, 1990) 11 ... $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xa1$ 14 $\mathbb{E}c1$ $\mathbb{E}ad8$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ c6 16 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}xd3$ 17 $\mathbb{E}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{E}d7$ 19 $\mathbb{W}xa1$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$! with advantage to Black, Dizdar-Mikhailchishin, Zenica, 1989



8 ... $\mathbb{Q}f6$

It is very difficult for Black to defend the e5 square. One possibility is 8 ... $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 9 $\mathbb{E}el$ f6 10 c3, Bologan-Garcia, Wijk aan Zee, 1996, and here Black obtained a slightly worse game after 10 ... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 11 d4 exd4 12 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}xb1$ 13 $\mathbb{E}xb1$ f5 14 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 15 cxd4 $\mathbb{W}d6$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}g5$! $\mathbb{E}ad8$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$. Another try is 8 ... $\mathbb{Q}f4$, but after 9 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ exf4 10 c3 $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 11 d4 g5 12 d5 $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 13 $\mathbb{W}d4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 14 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 15 $\mathbb{E}el$ White has the advantage, Bologan-Smagin, Kazan, 1995. The most precise is 8 ... a5 9 a3 (If 9 $\mathbb{Q}a4$, then 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$! 10 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 11 c3 $\mathbb{Q}xa4$ 12 $\mathbb{W}xa4$ $\mathbb{Q}e2$ + 13 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 14 d4 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$! 15 gxh3 $\mathbb{W}d5$ + 16 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ + 17 dxe5 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ with compensation for the piece, Shirov-Mozelic, Tilburg, 1993) 9 ... a4 (interesting is 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$! 10 $\mathbb{Q}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$) 10 $\mathbb{Q}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 11 $\mathbb{E}el$ f6, Kramnik-Kasparov, New York, 1995, and now best is 12 c3 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 13 d4 exd4 with the better game.

9 $\mathbb{E}el$



9 ... $\mathbb{Q}de7$

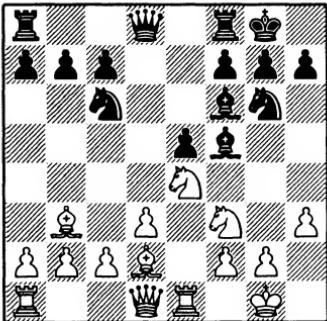
After 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}bd2$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ exd4 14 $\mathbb{W}h5!$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ with serious play for White in the centre, Bologan-Malaniuk, Novgorod, 1995. Equally inferior is 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ a5 11 a3 a4 12 $\mathbb{Q}a2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}h4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xg6$ hxg6 18 $\mathbb{W}g4!$, Van Neil-Mikhalkishin, Budapest, 1989. But, in principle, the plan of transferring the knight to g6 to defend the e5 pawn seems quite logical.

10 $\mathbb{Q}bd2$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$
11 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$

After 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}fg5!$ h6 13 $\mathbb{W}h5!$ and White has a very strong attack.

12 $\mathbb{Q}d2!$

The correct plan—White transfers the bishop to c3 to attack the e5 square.



12 ... $a6?!$

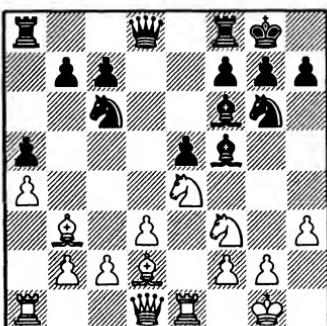
He should consider 12 ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ exd4 14 $\mathbb{Q}xf6+$ $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ c6 and then 16 a4! $\mathbb{Q}e8$ with counterplay.

13 a4!

On 13 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ Black would think about 13 ... b5 threatening ... b4.

13 ... a5

Otherwise the cramping a4-a5 is very unpleasant.



14 ♘c4!

But now the bishop threatens to go to b5, thereby increasing the pressure on the e5 square.

14 ...

h6

15 c3

♖b8

16 ♜b3

♘h4

The unpleasant 17 ♘d5 was threatened, but good moves for Black are nowhere to be found.

17 ♘xf6+

♕xf6

18 ♘xh4

♕xh4

19 ♜e3!

A powerful manoeuvre—besides the doubling of rooks he also threatens the transfer of the rook to g3.

19 ...

♕f6

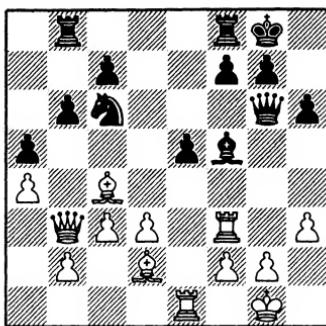
Better really was 19 ... ♘g6 with the idea of ... ♘h8, ... f7-f6.

20 ♜f3

♕g6

21 ♜e1

b6



22 ♘xh6!

A tactical blow on the theme of double deflection—the bishop cannot be taken either way.

22 ...

♗h7

23 ♘xg7!

That bishop again!

23 ...

♗g8

24 ♘xf7!

♕xg7

25 ♜g3 Black resigned.

Game Eleven

Ghinda-Beliavsky

Lvov, 1981

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♗f6
4	d3	h6

The idea of the move is to fianchetto the dark-squared bishop and thereby obtain an improved version of the Spanish Game.

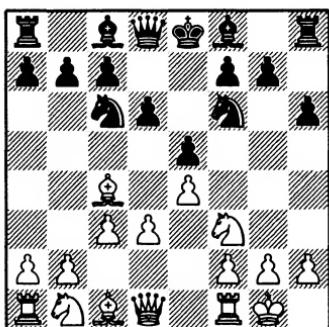
5	0-0	d6
6	c3	

If 6 ♘e1 g6 7 d4 ♜e7 8 ♘c3 ♜g7 9 ♘d5 ♜d8 10 dxе5 dxе5 11 b4 0-0 12 ♘b2 ♜g4 the game is equal, Kogan-Svidler, Oakham, 1992

Really, very aggressive 6 ... g5?! 7 ♘bd2 ♜g7 8 ♜b3 0-0 9 ♘c4 ♜e6 10 ♘e1 ♜e8 11 h4! g4 12 ♘h2 h5 13 ♜g5, and Black has too many weaknesses on the kingside, Gelfand-Bareev, Munich, 1992.

7 d4

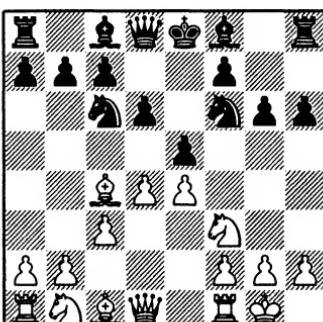
White can also wait with the advance to d4—for example 7 ♘bd2 ♜g7 8 ♘e1 0-0 9 ♘b3 ♜e8 10 h3, and here correct is 10 ... ♜e6, but not the premature 10 ... d5? 11 exd5 ♘xd5 12 d4! ♘b6 13 ♘xe5 ♘xe5 14 dxе5 ♜xe5 15 ♜xe5 ♜xe5 16 ♜f3! ♜e7 17 ♜e3! g5 18 h4!, and White has a strong initiative, Yudasin-Mikhailchishin, Lviv, 1983)



6

...

g6



7 ...

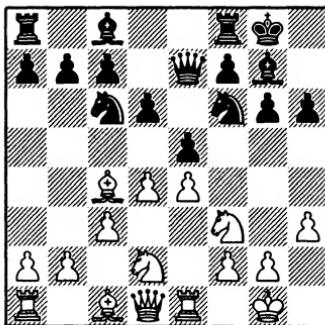
♔e7

Inferior is the other defence 7 ... ♔d7 8 a4! ♔g7 9 a5 0-0 10 a6! with a queenside initiative, Psakhis-Nenashev, Tilburg, 1994, though interesting is 7 ... exd4 8 cxd4 ♔g7 9 d5 ♔e7 10 ♔c3 0-0 11 h3 g5 12 ♔d4, and White has the advantage, Dolmatov-Zeshkovsky, USSR, 1980

8 ♔bd2

After 8 dxe5 ♔xe5 9 ♔xe5 dxe5 10 ♔e1 ♔g7 11 b3 0-0 12 ♔a3 c5 13 b4 ♔d8 Black has excellent play, Lutikov-Beliavsky, USSR, 1981. If 8 ♔e1 ♔g7 9 h3 there is the interesting possibility of counterplay by 9 ... ♔h5! 10 ♔a3 0-0 11 ♔c2 ♔d7 12 ♔e3 ♔ae8 13 ♔d5 ♔d8 14 dxe5 ♔xe5 15 ♔xe5 ♔xe5!, and Black has quite a good game, Yakovich-Mikhailchishin, Russia, 1986

8 ...
9 ♔e1
10 h3

♔g7
0-0

10 ...

♔h7

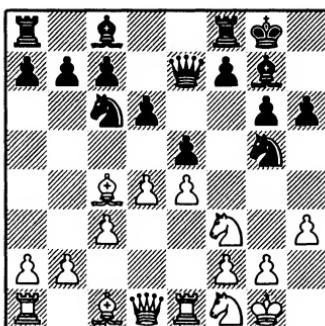
A critical position for the variation—Black has several ways of playing:

(a) 10 ... ♔h5 11 ♔f1 ♔f4 (after 11 ... ♔d8 12 ♔e3 ♔e6 13 a4 c5 14 dxe5 dxe5 15 ♔g4! ♔d8 16 ♔c2 ♔ef4 17 ♔e3 and Black stands a little worse, Meshkov-Mikhailchishin, Kiev, 1984) 12 ♔e3 ♔b8! 13 a4 a5 14 ♔f1 ♔d7 15 ♔c4 ♔e6 16 b3 ♔f6 17 ♔e3 with a minimal advantage to White, Psakhis-Goldin, Irkutsk, 1986;

(b) 10 ... ♔d8 11 ♔f1 c6 12 ♔g3 ♔h7 13 ♔e3 ♔f6 14 d5 c5 15 ♔h2 ♔h4! 16 ♔f3 ♔f6 17 a4 h5 18 ♔d2 ♔e7 with complicated play, Bolgan-Balashov, Azov, 1991;

(c) 10 ... ♔h7 11 ♔f1 ♔d8 12 ♔g3 ♔g8 13 ♔d3 ♔f6 14 d5 ♔e7 15 ♔c2! ♔d7 16 ♔e3 a5 17 b3 ♔e8 18 ♔h2 ♔c8 19 f4!, and White has the advantage, Psakhis-Nei, Tallinn, 1983.

11 ♔f1 ♔g5



12 ♔h2

In this position White has a choice between 12 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ $hxg5$ 13 d5 $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 14 $\mathbb{A}d3$ f5 15 g4 f4 16 c4 c5, and Black has a hard fight, Dolmatov-Timoshchenko, Frunze, 1984, and 12 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ $hxg5$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{B}b8?!$ (better is 13 ... $\mathbb{Q}d7$) 14 $\mathbb{W}d2$ b5 15 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ with advantage, Tiviakov-Sermek, Beijing, 1997.

12 ... $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$
13 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}h7!?$

This is stronger than 13 ... $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ c5 15 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 16 $\mathbb{W}a4$ b6 17 $\mathbb{Q}b4!$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 18 $\mathbb{W}a3$ with the better game, Dolmatov-Beliavsky, Tashkent, 1980.

14 a4

White must develop to the utmost a queenside initiative, though also worth considering is 14 $\mathbb{Q}d5$. Black does not have good prospects of play on the other side, despite the open centre.

14 ... f5
15 dx $\mathbb{e}5$ dx $\mathbb{e}5$
16 a5?!

He should have turned his attention to the opponent's play and played beforehand 16 $\mathbb{Q}d5$, whereas 16 exf5 gxf5 and 17 ... e4 would be in Black's favour.

16 ... fxe4
17 $\mathbb{Q}d2$

After 17 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 18 $\mathbb{M}el$ e4 Black has the advantage.

17 ... e3!

An important move, bringing discord to the white position.

18 $\mathbb{W}xe3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$
19 a6

On 19 $\mathbb{W}b3$ Black would have played simply 19 ... $\mathbb{M}ab8$.

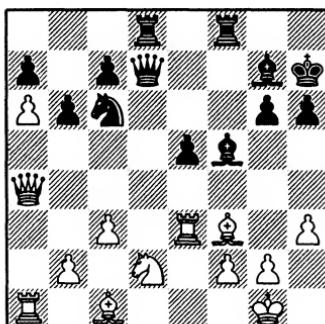
19 ...
20 $\mathbb{Q}d5$

After 20 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{M}ad8$ 21 $\mathbb{W}a4$ there is the sharp 21 ... $\mathbb{Q}d4?!$ 22 cxd4 exd4 23 $\mathbb{M}e2$ $\mathbb{W}xe4$ 24 $\mathbb{Q}d3$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ 25 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ (25 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ d3!) 25 ... $\mathbb{W}xf2+$ 26 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{Q}f3!.$

20 ... $\mathbb{W}d7$
21 $\mathbb{Q}f3$

If 21 $\mathbb{W}f3$ e4 22 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 23 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{M}ad8$ with the initiative.

21 ...
22 $\mathbb{W}a4?!$



It would be better to go over to defence by 22 $\mathbb{W}e1$.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------|
| 22 | ... | e4! |
| 23 | $\mathfrak{Q}xe4$ | $\mathfrak{Q}e5$ |
| 24 | $\mathbb{A}e2$ | |

The endgame after 24 $\mathbb{W}xd7$ $\mathfrak{Q}xf3+$ 25 gxf3 $\mathbb{A}xd7$ gives Black excellent chances.

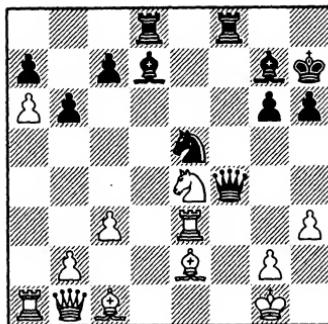
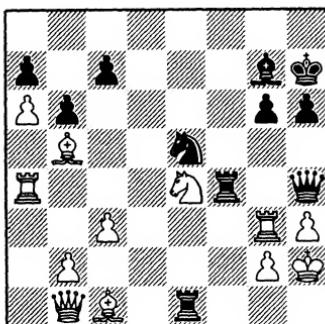
- | | | |
|----|-----|----------------|
| 24 | ... | $\mathbb{W}f7$ |
| 25 | f4 | |

Otherwise there is apparently no way for White to develop.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|
| 25 | ... | $\mathbb{A}d7$ |
| 26 | $\mathbb{W}a2$ | $\mathbb{W}xf4$ |
| 27 | $\mathbb{W}b1$ | |

A strong blow, creating problems in the coordination of the white pieces but requiring deep calculation.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 28 | $\mathbb{B}g3$ | $\mathbb{W}h4$ |
| 29 | $\mathbb{A}xb5$ | $\mathbb{A}d1+$ |
| 30 | $\mathbb{A}h2$ | $\mathbb{W}e1$ |
| 31 | $\mathbb{A}a4$ | $\mathbb{W}f4!$ |



- | | | |
|----|-----|-----------------|
| 27 | ... | $\mathbb{A}b5!$ |
|----|-----|-----------------|

- 32 $\mathbb{A}xf4?$

Better was 32 $\mathfrak{Q}f6+$ $\mathfrak{Q}xf6$ 33 $\mathbb{A}xf4$ $\mathbb{W}xf4$ 34 $\mathbb{A}xf4$ $\mathbb{A}xb1$ 35 $\mathbb{A}e3$ $\mathbb{A}xb2$ 36 $\mathfrak{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{W}g5!$ with the better endgame for Black.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| 32 | ... | $\mathbb{A}xb1$ |
| 33 | $\mathfrak{Q}e3$ | $\mathbb{A}xb2!$ |
| 34 | $\mathfrak{Q}g5+$ | $hxg5$ |
| 35 | $\mathbb{A}xh4+$ | $gxh4$ |
| 36 | $\mathfrak{Q}g5$ | $\mathfrak{Q}f3+$ |

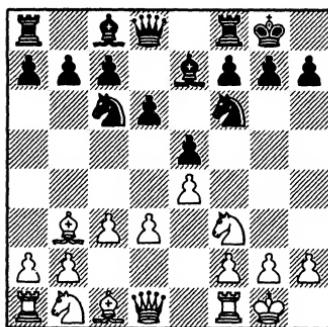
White resigned.

Game Twelve

Sax-Beliavsky

Sarajevo, 1982

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♗f6
4	d3	♗e7
5	0-0	0-0
6	♗b3	d6
7	c3	



7	...	♘a5
---	-----	-----

Transposing the game to a position typical for the Spanish Game. Black has two other types of plan:

(a) Geller's 7 ... ♘d7, the idea of which lies in the consolidation of the e5 square after ... ♘e7-f6 while the knight on d7 goes to c5 or b6. Here the best way of playing for White is 8 d4 (after 8 ♘e3 ♘f6 9 d4 ♘e8 10 d5 ♘e7 11 c4 ♘g6 12 ♘c3 ♘h4! 13 ♘a4 ♘f8! 14 ♘xh4 ♘xh4

15 b4 ♘g5! Black equalised in Psakhis-Geller, Moscow, 1983) 8 ... ♘f6 9 ♘e1 ♘b6 (better is 9 ... ♘e8! and 10 ... ♘f8) 10 h3 ♘e8 11 a4 a5 12 d5 ♘e7 13 ♘a3 ♘g6 14 ♘e3 ♘f4 15 ♘b5! ♘d7 16 ♘c4! with the idea of 17 b4, with rather the better chances for White, Yudasin-Mikhalkishin, Minsk, 1985

(b) 7 ... ♘e6, to solve the cardinal problem of the white-squared bishop—the same bishop which is, strangely enough, the most dangerous piece for White. 8 ♘bd2 (there is nothing in 8 ♘xe6 fxg6 9 ♘h3 ♘d7, or 8 ♘e1 a6! 9 h3 ♘d7 10 ♘bd2 ♘ad8 11 d4 ♘xb3 12 ♘xb3 ♘a5 13 ♘c2 ♘c6 14 d5 ♘b8 15 c4 c6 16 ♘f1 ♘c8 with unclear play, Psakhis-Geller, Riga, 1985, while on 8 ♘a4 there is 8 ... ♘d7! 9 d4 exd4 10 ♘xd4 ♘xd4 11 cxd4 d5 12 e5 f6 with equality, Popa-Klovan, Moscow, 1983) 8 ... ♘xb3 9 ♘xb3 ♘b8 (there is also 9 ... ♘c8 10 ♘e1 ♘e8 11 ♘f1 ♘f8 12 ♘g3 ♘d8 13 d4 g6 14 ♘e3 c6 15 h3 ♘c7 with a solid position, Smagin-Averbakh, Moscow, 1982) 10 ♘e1 ♘d7 11 ♘c4 h6 12 d4 ♘f6 13 ♘e3 exd4 14 cxd4 ♘b6 15 ♘cd2 d5! 16 e5 ♘e7 17 a3 ♘d7 18 ♘d3 a5 with a complicated game, Dolmatov-Agdestein, Tilburg, 1993.

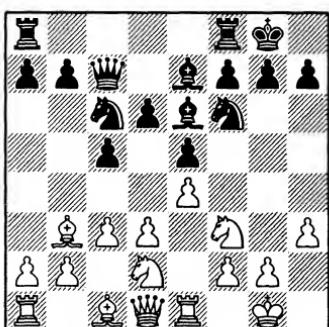
8 ♘c2
9 ♜e1

Interesting is 9 b4 cxb4 10 cxb4 ♗c6 11 b5 ♗a5 12 ♘b2 ♘g4 13 h3 ♘xf3 14 ♘xf3 ♜c8 15 ♜e2 ♜b6 16 ♘c3 ♘c6! with an unclear game, Chandler-Romanishin, Biel, 1987.

9 ... ♘c6

In principle the knight has nothing to do on a5, and it should very quickly be brought to the centre.

10 ♘bd2 ♜c7
11 h3 ♘e6
12 ♘b3



Another possibility in this critical position is 12 ♘f1 ♜ad8 13 ♘g3 d5! 14 exd5 (after 14 ♘g5 d4! 15 ♘xe6 fxe6 16 ♘b3 ♜d7 Black has an excellent game, or 14 ♜e2 d4 15 c4 g6 16 ♘h6 ♜fe8 17 ♜d2 ♘f8 18 ♘xf8 ♜xf8 19 ♘h6 ♘b4 with counterplay, Dolmatov-Timman, Amsterdam, 1980) 14 ... ♘d5 15 ♜e2 f6 (interesting is 15 ... ♘f4 16 ♘xf4 exf4 17 ♘e4 h6 18 ♘b3

♘xb3 19 axb3 ♜d7 with complicated play) 16 ♘d2 (16 d4 cxd4 17 cxd4 ♘h8! 18 a3 ♜fe8) 16 ... ♘h8 17 a3 ♜fe8 18 d4 cxd4 19 cxd4 ♘f8! with excellent chances, Yudasin-Beliavsky, USSR(ch), 1988.

12 ...
13 ♘c4 h6

More interesting would have been 13 ♘h4??.

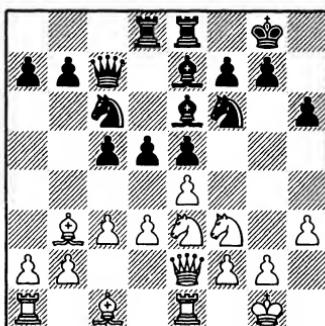
13 ...
14 ♜e2 ♜ad8

White can only postpone the advance ... d6-d5.

14 ...
15 ♘e3 ♜fe8

On 15 ♘a4 Black would have replied 15 ... a6, and White has problems.

15 ... d5



16 ♘f1?

Such a move—going ‘home’ from the centre cannot be good. Also bad

was 16 exd5 ♜xd5 17 ♜xd5 ♜xd5 18 ♜xe5? ♜h4!, and Black wins, but he should try 16 ♜f5, though Black should have no problems. But now, of course, the initiative is in Black's hands.

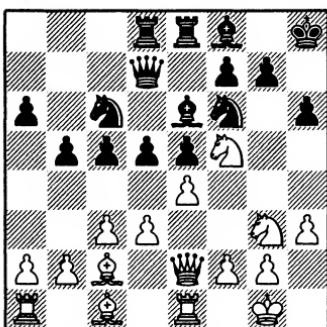
16 ... ♜d7
17 ♜a4 ♜d6!

At first sight this seems in White's favour, but this is only a temporary achievement.

18 ♜g3 a6
19 ♜h4 b5
20 ♜c2

On 20 ♜b3 would follow a typical demolition of the centre by 20 c4!.

20 ... ♜f8
21 ♜hf5 ♜h8!



In principle, the natural plan is ... c5-c4, but here it is not particularly good. Worth considering is 21 ... d4 and then 22 ... c4.

22 ♜f3 ♜g8!

Not falling into the little trap, Black himself prepares ... g7-g6.

23 ♜e3 ♜ge7
24 ♜g4?!

He should reconcile himself to having the inferior game and play 24 ♜ef5.

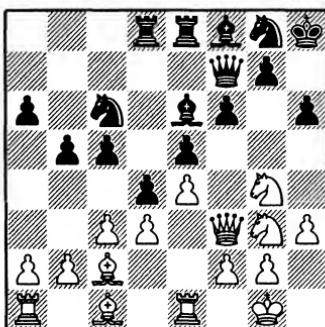
24 ... ♜h5 d4!
25

White's threats are repulsed simply by the following move.

25 ... ♜g8!
26 ♜g3 f6!

A technical move. On 27 f4 he had prepared 26 ... ♜f7!, and the knight on h5 has problems.

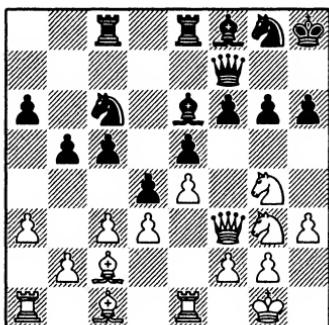
27 ♜f3 ♜f7!
28 ♜g3



28 ... g6!

In such positions he should not be carried away with the materialistic 28 ... ♜xa2, but simply restrict the opponent's pieces.

29 a3 ♜c8!



Preparing a decisive breakthrough. He defends the knight on

c6 in anticipation of a timely ... c5-c4 or ... f6-f5

30 ♜e2 f5!
31 ♜h2 f4!

A total clamp.

32 cxd4 exd4
33 ♜d1 g5
34 ♜d2

At last a move by the bishop!

34 ... a5
35 g3 ♜d6
36 gxf4 gxf4
37 ♜h1 ♜f6
38 ♜g4 ♜xg4
39 hxg4 ♜g8
40 ♜h3 ♜g7!
41 ♜g1

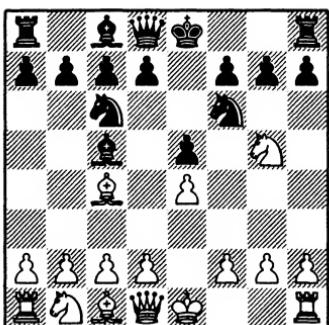
White resigned.

Game Thirteen

Karpov-Beliavsky

Moscow, 1983

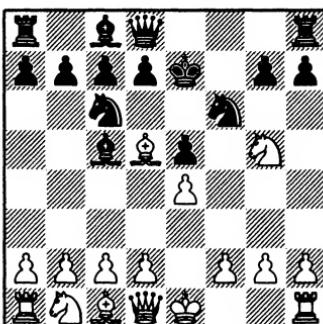
- | | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| 1 | e4 | e5 |
| 2 | ♘f3 | ♘c6 |
| 3 | ♗c4 | ♗f6 |
| 4 | ♗g5 | ♗c5!? |



♗xf7 was played in the last century. In the theoretical chapter it is possible to see why White now avoids playing like this. Besides this, positionally, the capture with the bishop presents less danger to White.

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 5 | ... | ♔e7 |
| 6 | ♗d5 | |

The best square for the bishop —here it not only defends the e4 pawn but also attacks the knight on c6 which defends the e5 pawn.



In quite a sharp opening, which is what the Two Knights defence is, there is a super-sharp weapon devised in the last century by the Czech chessplayer Traxler. Black's idea is an immediate counterattack on the f2 pawn, but together with this he leaves his own f7 pawn undefended, leaving White the decision whether to take it with the bishop or knight.

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 5 | ♗xf7+ | |
|---|-------|--|

Though nowadays practically everyone plays the text move, 5

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 6 | ... | d6 |
|---|-----|----|

Another way, 6 ... ♕e8, is inferior because of 7 d3 d6 8 ♖xc6! bx_{c6} 9 ♖e3 ♕g6 10 ♘f3 ♖xe3 11 fx_{e3} ♖x_{g2} 12 ♖g1 ♕h3 13 ♖xg7+ ♖d8

14 $\mathbb{H}g3$, Anand-Beliavsky, Linares, 1991, though the author managed to win the game. Interesting is 6 ... $\mathbb{K}f8$.

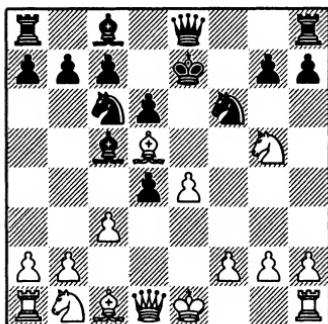
7 c3

After 7 $\mathbb{Q}f7$ follows 7 ... $\mathbb{W}f8$ 8 d4 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$.

7 ... $\mathbb{W}e8$

After 7 ... $\mathbb{W}f8$ 8 d4 exd4 9 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{B}xc6$ 10 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 11 $\mathbb{W}d3$ h6 12 cxd4 $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 13 h3! $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 14 e5! dxе5 15 $\mathbb{W}f5$, White has a strong attack, Bohak-Einkoff, corr, 1972.

8 d4 exd4



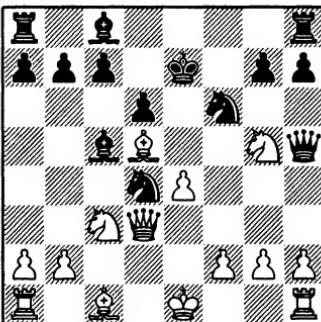
9 exd4?

At this point Igor Zaitsev recommended 9 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}xc6$ 10 cxd4 $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 12 0-0! with advantage, since the black king is left in the centre in an open position.

9 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$
10 $\mathbb{Q}c3$

Black's next move would also have followed on 10 $\mathbb{Q}e3$.

10 ...
11 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{W}h5!$



Here I.Zaitsev assessed the position after the exchange of queens as equal. This is strange—in view of the double threat of ... $\mathbb{Q}c2+$ and ... h6 and capture of the king knight.

11 ... $\mathbb{W}f8$

There was a very interesting forcing variation with 11 ... c6 12 $\mathbb{Q}f7$ $\mathbb{W}g4$ 13 0-0 h6 14 h3 $\mathbb{W}h4$ 15 g3 $\mathbb{W}g5$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ hxg5 17 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ with decent compensation for the queen, but during the game preference was clearly given to logical developing moves.

12 b4

If 12 $\mathbb{Q}e3$, then 12 ... $\mathbb{Q}c2+$ 13 $\mathbb{W}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 14 fxe3 $\mathbb{W}h4+$ 15 g3 $\mathbb{W}xg5$ with a great advantage. Zaitsev gives 12 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 13 gxе3 with equality, but after 13 ... c6 14

$\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ and 15 ... $\mathbb{E}ae8$ gives Black the advantage.

12 ...
13 $\mathbb{Q}a4$

$\mathbb{Q}b6$

Again not very good is 13 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}c2+!$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xc2$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ (if 15 ... $\mathbb{Q}b6$, then 16 0-0-0—giving White the opportunity of completing his development makes no sense) 16 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 17 exd5, and things are not so bad for White.

13 ...
14 $\mathbb{Q}xb6$
15 $\mathbb{W}c3$

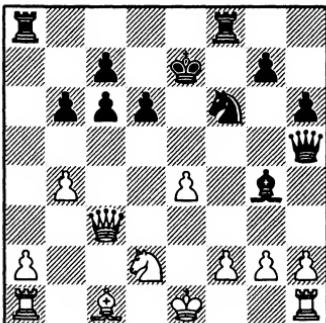
$\mathbb{Q}c6!$
 $axb6$

On 15 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ there is the capture 15 ... $\mathbb{Q}xb4!$

15 ...
16 $\mathbb{Q}f3$
17 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$
18 $\mathbb{Q}d2$

$h6$
 $\mathbb{Q}g4$
 $bxc6$

After 18 $\mathbb{W}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 19 $gxf3$ $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 20 $\mathbb{W}xc7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ with advantage to Black.



18 ... $\mathbb{W}b5!$

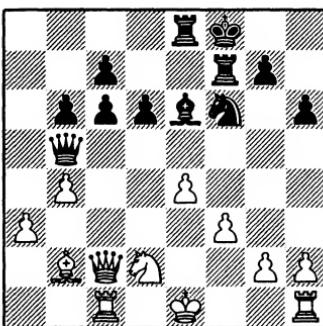
An excellent ‘threefold’ move—preventing castling, defending the c6 pawn and threatening mate on e2.

19 $f3$
20 $a3$

$\mathbb{Q}e6$
 $\mathbb{W}f7$

A move with a defensive aspect—preparing to evacuate the king to g8. However, it was worth thinking about the aggressive 20 ... $c5!$.

21 $\mathbb{Q}b2$
22 $\mathbb{W}c2$
23 $\mathbb{Q}c1$



23 ... $c5?!$

Obviously not the strongest move—after 23 ... $\mathbb{Q}c8!$ 24 $\mathbb{W}xc6$ $\mathbb{W}g5$ Black has mobilised all his pieces for an attack on the white king. Now, however, White finds play.

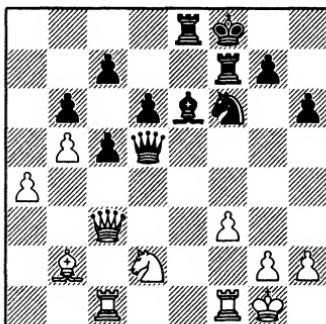
24 $a4!$
 $\mathbb{W}a6$

Clearly not 24 ... $\mathbb{W}xb4?$ 25 $\mathbb{Q}c3$
 $\mathbb{W}a3$ 26 $\mathbb{H}a1$, winning the queen.

25	b5	$\mathbb{W}a8$
26	0-0	d5
27	exd5	$\mathbb{W}xd5$

A little stronger was 27 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$.

28 $\mathbb{W}c3$



28 ... $\mathbb{W}g5$

White had set a trap: 28 ... $\mathbb{H}d7$ 29
 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4?$ 30 $fxe4+$, winning the
 queen.

29	$\mathbb{Q}e4!$	$\mathbb{Q}xe4$
30	$fxe4$	$\mathbb{Q}g8$
31	$\mathbb{H}xf7$	$\mathbb{Q}xf7$
32	$\mathbb{H}e1$	$\mathbb{Q}d8$
33	$\mathbb{Q}c1$	$\mathbb{Q}h4$
34	$\mathbb{Q}b2$	$\mathbb{Q}g5?!$

He should block White's battery
 by 34 ... $\mathbb{H}d4!$, and Black is still a
 little better.

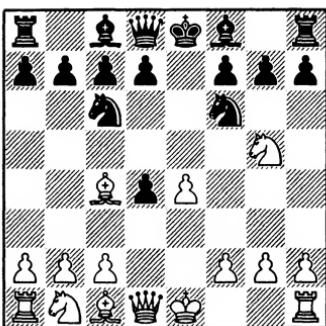
35 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ Drawn.

Game Fourteen

Morphy-Amateur

New Orleans, 1858

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|--|
| 1 | e4 | e5 | |
| 2 | $\mathbb{Q}f3$ | $\mathbb{Q}c6$ | |
| 3 | $\mathbb{Q}c4$ | $\mathbb{Q}f6$ | |
| 4 | d4 | exd4 | |
| 5 | $\mathbb{Q}g5!?$ | | |



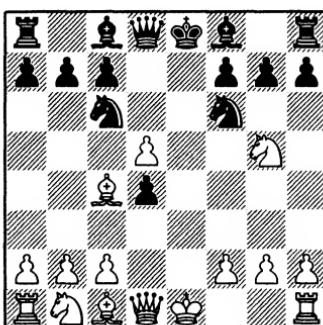
An interesting idea, creating pressure on f7, but also wanting to maintain good development.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|----|--|
| 5 | ... | d5 | |
|---|-----|----|--|

Another quite good continuation is 5 ... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ h6 7 f4!? hxg5 8 fxе5 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 9 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ d6 11 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ 12 axb3 dxе5 with not a bad endgame for Black, Pfleger-Spassky, Hastings, 1965/66. However, if 5 ... $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 6 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 7 $\mathbb{W}xc4$ d5 8 exd5 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 9 $\mathbb{W}e2+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10 0-0 h6 11 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}d8$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 0-0 14 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ with some

advantage, Dubois-Donchev, Capelle la Grande, 1997

- | | | |
|---|------|--|
| 6 | exd5 | |
|---|------|--|



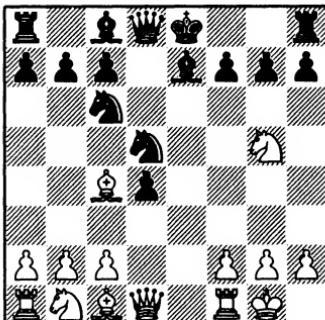
- | | | |
|---|-----|------------------|
| 6 | ... | $\mathbb{Q}xd5?$ |
|---|-----|------------------|

An instructive mistake—correct is 6 ... $\mathbb{W}e7+!$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 8 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 9 $\mathbb{W}xc4$ $\mathbb{W}c5!$ 10 $\mathbb{W}e2+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 11 c4 $\mathbb{Q}xd5!$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{W}c6$ with an equal game, Sax-Smejkal, Budapest 1975, or 7 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 8 0-0 h6 9 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}bd2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ 0-0-0 12 $\mathbb{Q}bxd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 13 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}h7$ 15 c4 $\mathbb{Q}b4$, with rather the better ending, Sokolsky-Keres, USSR (ch), 1949.

- | | | |
|---|------|----------------|
| 7 | 0-0! | $\mathbb{Q}e7$ |
|---|------|----------------|

An old idea of Janisch—now a sacrifice is threatened on f7. If 7 ...

$\mathbb{A}e6$, then 8 $\mathbb{H}e1$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$
 10 $\mathbb{W}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 11 $\mathbb{H}xe6$ $\mathbb{H}d8$ 12
 $\mathbb{Q}g5!$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd8$ $\mathbb{W}e1+$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}f1$
 $\mathbb{W}e5$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}h4$, with advantage to
 White.

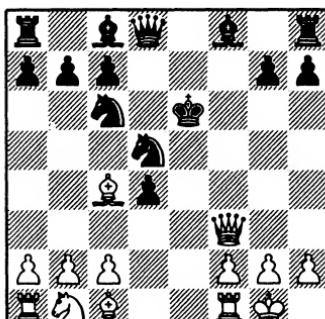


8 $\mathbb{Q}xf7!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$
 9 $\mathbb{W}f3+$

It is quite possible that rather more accurate was 9 $\mathbb{W}h5+$ $g6$ 10
 $\mathbb{Q}xd5+$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 11 $\mathbb{W}f3$.

9 ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$

Better is 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$,
 though White has a serious
 advantage.



10 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$

Opening lines for the decisive attack.

10 ... $dxc3$

On 10 ... $\mathbb{Q}cb4$ winning is 11 $\mathbb{H}e1+$.

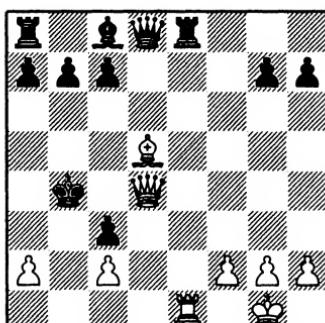
11	$\mathbb{H}e1+$	$\mathbb{Q}e5$
12	$\mathbb{Q}f4$	$\mathbb{Q}f6$
13	$\mathbb{Q}xe5$	$\mathbb{Q}xe5$
14	$\mathbb{H}xe5+!$	

A tempo for the attack is the most important thing.

14	...	$\mathbb{Q}xe5$
15	$\mathbb{H}e1+$	$\mathbb{Q}d4$
16	$\mathbb{Q}xd5$	$\mathbb{H}e8$

There is nothing else.

17	$\mathbb{W}d3+$	$\mathbb{Q}c5$
18	$b4+$	$\mathbb{Q}xb4$
19	$\mathbb{W}d4+$	



In view of the mate in four moves, Black resigned.

Game Fifteen

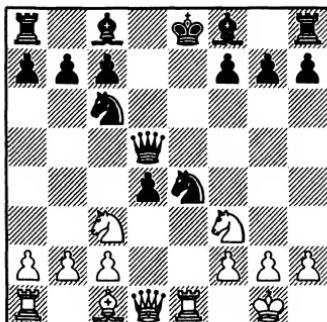
Kamsky-Kengis

Manila, 1992

1	e4	e5
2	Qf3	Qc6
3	Qc4	Qf6
4	d4	exd4
5	0-0	Qxe4
6	Qe1	d5
7	Qxd5	

In the distant past 7 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ was sometimes played, but here the end-game after 7 ... $dxcc3$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{W}xd1$ 10 $\mathbb{B}xd1$ $cxb2$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ f6 12 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13 $\mathbb{B}ab1$ 0-0-0 is greatly in Black's favour, Blatny-Smejkal, Prague, 1986

7	...	$\mathbb{W}xd5$
8	$\mathbb{Q}c3$	



8	...	$\mathbb{W}a5$
---	-----	----------------

This is the other main move. Apart from 8 ... $\mathbb{W}h5$, more rarely seen moves are:

(a) 8 ... $\mathbb{W}c4?$! 9 $\mathbb{Q}d2!$ (9 $\mathbb{Q}xe4+?$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ h6, with a good game, Spielmann-Breyer, Baden, 1914) 9 ... $\mathbb{W}a6$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{W}a5$ 11 c4 $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{W}a4$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xc7+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xa8$, winning the exchange, Schlechter;

(b) 8 ... $\mathbb{W}d8$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ (stronger than 9 $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4?$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{W}c8$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 14 $\mathbb{W}h5$ 0-0 15 $\mathbb{Q}xc7!$ with an attack, Marshall-Esser, London, 1899; but better is 10 ... f5! 11 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 0-0) 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (after 9 ... f6 10 $\mathbb{Q}xe4+$ $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 11 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $f\#5$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}a1$ $dxcc3$ 13 $\mathbb{W}c4+$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}e6+!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xe6+$ $\mathbb{W}f6$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xe6+$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 18 h4+! White has a mating attack, Rossolimo's analysis) 10 $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ $\mathbb{Q}xe7$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 12 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ with a total calm, Rossolimo-Bronstein, Munich Olympiad, 1958.

9	$\mathbb{Q}xe4$	$\mathbb{Q}e6$
10	$\mathbb{Q}eg5$	

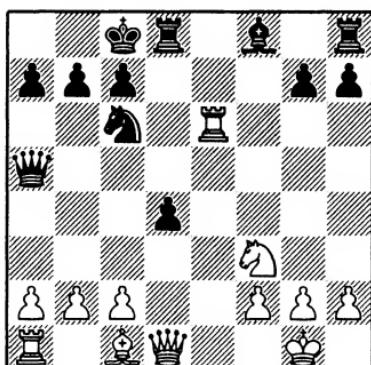
If 10 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ there are two ways for Black to obtain equal chances:

(a) 10 ... $\mathbb{W}a4$ 11 b3 $\mathbb{W}a3$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}eg5$ 0-0-0 13 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $fxe6$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 15

$\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$, Sveshnikov-Glek, Tashkent, 1984;

(b) 10 ... $\mathbb{W}d5$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 0-0 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xd4$, drawn, Sveshnikov-Beliavsky, Bled, 1996

10	...	0-0-0
11	$\mathbb{Q}xe6$	$\mathbb{fxe6}$
12	$\mathbb{M}xe6$	



12	...	$\mathbb{Q}d6$
----	-----	----------------

Here, usually played is 12 ... $\mathbb{W}d5$ 13 $\mathbb{M}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ or 12 ... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ (13 ... $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 14 $\mathbb{M}xe7$ $\mathbb{M}d7$ 15 $\mathbb{M}xd7$ $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{M}e8$ with complicated play) 14 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{B}xc6$ 15 $\mathbb{B}xc6$ $\mathbb{M}he8$, and Black has an excellent game, Bernstein-Vidmar, Groningen, 1946. Even possible is 12 ... h6 13 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 14 h3 $\mathbb{W}f5$ 15 a3 $\mathbb{Q}d7$ with an excellent game, Djurhuus-Bkees, Gausdal, 1993

13	$\mathbb{W}e2$	$\mathbb{W}h5!$
----	----------------	-----------------

The queen stands best here since it helps in the fight for the e-file by means of ... $\mathbb{M}he8$, thereby threatening 14 ... d3! 15 exd3 $\mathbb{Q}d4!$.

14	$\mathbb{W}e4$
----	----------------

After 14 h3 $\mathbb{M}he8$ 15 $\mathbb{M}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}e5!$ 16 $\mathbb{M}xe8$ $\mathbb{M}xe8$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xe2$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ and Black had a splendid game, Rogers-Adams, Germany, 1996.

14	...	$\mathbb{M}de8$
15	$\mathbb{Q}d2$	$\mathbb{Q}e5!$

Now White has problems holding the e-file.

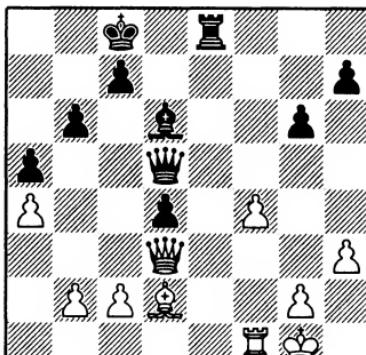
16	$\mathbb{M}xe8+$	$\mathbb{M}xe8$
17	$\mathbb{Q}xe5$	

After 17 $\mathbb{Q}xd4?$ $\mathbb{Q}c4$ Black wins.

17	...	$\mathbb{Q}xe5$
----	-----	-----------------

If 17 ... $\mathbb{M}xe5$ 18 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{W}e2$ 19 $\mathbb{W}xe2$ $\mathbb{M}xe2$ 20 $\mathbb{M}d1$ and then 21 $\mathbb{Q}f1$, equalising.

18	f4	$\mathbb{Q}d6$
19	$\mathbb{W}d3$	g6
20	$\mathbb{M}f1$	b6
21	h3	a5
22	a4	$\mathbb{W}d5$

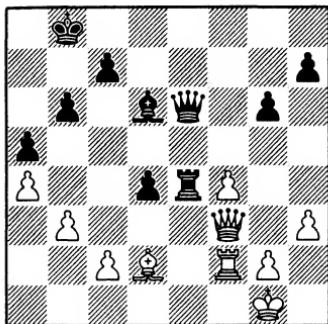


Black has a centralised position plus the advantage on the queenside —this gives him chances of victory.

23 b3 $\mathbb{W}e4$

After 23 ... $\mathbb{W}e4$ Black would not have great chances of victory.

24 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$
25 $\mathbb{B}f2$ $\mathbb{W}e6$



Now Black controls the e-file.

26 $\mathbb{Q}f1?$

Stronger is 26 g4!?, intending to create a passed pawn at the cost of weakening his king.

26 ... $\mathbb{Q}xf4!$

Now Black has an extra pawn and a winning position.

27 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $g5?!$

Simpler is 27 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 28 $\mathbb{W}xd2$ $\mathbb{W}e5!.$

28	$\mathbb{B}f3$	$\mathbb{Q}xd2$
29	$\mathbb{W}xd2$	h6
30	$\mathbb{W}f2$	$\mathbb{W}e5$
31	$\mathbb{B}f8+$	$\mathbb{Q}a7$
32	$\mathbb{W}f3$	$\mathbb{H}e1+$
33	$\mathbb{Q}f2$	$\mathbb{W}e3+$
34	$\mathbb{Q}g3$	$\mathbb{W}e5+?!$

He should immediately transpose to a winning rook endgame.

35	$\mathbb{Q}g4!$	$\mathbb{W}e4+$
36	$\mathbb{Q}h5$	$g4+$
37	$\mathbb{W}f5$	$gxh3$
38	$gxh3$	$\mathbb{W}e7$
39	$\mathbb{W}f6$	$\mathbb{H}e5+$
40	$\mathbb{Q}h4$	$\mathbb{W}c5$
41	$\mathbb{W}f3$	$\mathbb{Q}e4+!$
42	$\mathbb{Q}g3$	$\mathbb{W}e5+$
43	$\mathbb{Q}g2$	$\mathbb{W}g5+$
44	$\mathbb{Q}f2$	$\mathbb{W}d2+$
45	$\mathbb{Q}g3$	$\mathbb{W}e1+$
46	$\mathbb{W}f2$	$\mathbb{H}e3+$
47	$\mathbb{Q}h4$	$\mathbb{W}h1$
48	$\mathbb{W}f1$	

If 48 $\mathbb{W}f5$, then 48 ... $\mathbb{W}g2!$ threatening ... $\mathbb{W}xh3+.$

48	...	$\mathbb{W}h2$
49	$\mathbb{B}g8$	$\mathbb{Q}e4+$
50	$\mathbb{Q}h5$	$\mathbb{W}e5+$
51	$\mathbb{W}xh6$	$\mathbb{H}h4+$
52	$\mathbb{Q}g6$	$\mathbb{W}g3+$
53	$\mathbb{Q}f7$	$\mathbb{H}h7+$

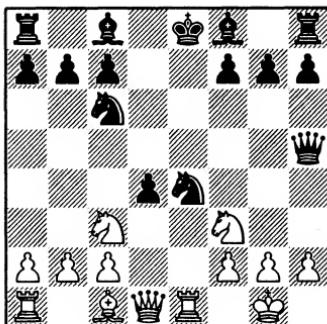
White resigned.

Game Sixteen

Kontic-Gligoric

Belgrade, 1998

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♗f6
4	d4	exd4
5	0-0	♘xe4
6	♗e1	d5
7	♗xd5	♗xd5
8	♘c3	♗h5

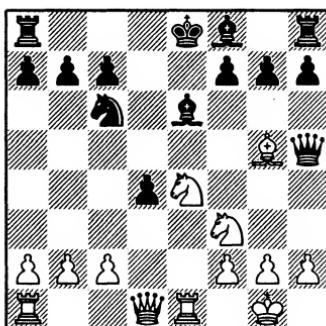


Up to now, there has been no conclusion which is theoretically stronger—this move or 8 ... ♜a5.

9	♘xe4	♗e6
10	♗g5	

Now, as distinct from variations with the positioning of the queen on a5, it is necessary to prevent queen-side castling by Black and, to create threats against the hemmed in queen

by 11 ♘g3. The endgame after 10 ♘xd4 ♜xd1 11 ♜xd1 0-0-0 12 ♜e3 ♘xd4 13 ♜xd4 ♜f5 14 ♘g5 ♜g6 is clearly better for Black, Dzhrurner-Lang, Nanya, 1994.

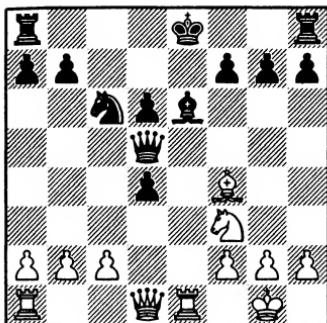


10 ... ♜d6!

The only way to parry White's threat—now the typical blow 11 ♜f6 is ineffective because of 11 ... ♜xh2+!. Inferior is 10 ... ♜b4 11 ♘xd4! (bad is 11 c3 dxc3 12 bxc3 ♜a5 13 ♜c1 0-0 14 ♘g3 ♜g6 15 ♘h4 ♜d3, and the black queen slips out, Kamsky-Kupreychik, Palma de Mallorca, 1989) 11 ... ♜xd1 12 ♜xd1 ♘xd4 13 ♜xd4 ♜e7 14 ♜xe7 ♜xe7 15 ♘c5 with some advantage to White, Rusakova-Krupkova, Zhanka, 1995. Now

White should play 11 c4!? 0-0 12 c5 ♜e5 13 ♜xe5 ♜xd1 14 ♜axd1 ♜xe5 15 ♜xd4 f6 16 ♜f4 ♜xa2 with equality, Sveshnikov-Bezgodov, Petersburg 1994.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 11 | Qxd6+ | cx d6 |
| 12 | Qf4 | Qd5! |



- 13 c4?!

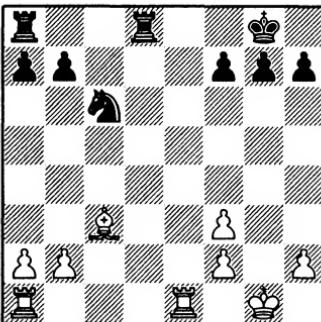
How else to budge the black queen from the powerful d5 square? After 13 c3, Hector against Wirschel, Berlin, 1993, played the surprising 13 ... ♔d7?! 14 ♜a4 b5 15 ♜a6 ♜hb8 16 ♜xd4 ♜xd4 17 cxd4 g5! 18 ♜d2 h5 and obtained an excellent game.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|
| 13 | ... | Qxc4 |
| 14 | Qxd6 | Qd5! |

Forcing White to decide on which side to go with his bishop—whereupon Black will naturally castle on the other ...

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 15 | Qe5 | 0-0 |
| 16 | Qxd4 | Qg4! |
| 17 | Qc3 | Qxf3! |

- | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 18 | Wx f3 | Wx f3 |
| 19 | gxf3 | fd8 |



At first sight the endgame seems in no way inferior for White, but it is well known that the knight is stronger than the bishop when the opponent has doubled pawns. Those who are interested in more concrete methods of struggle in analogous positions should make an effort to look at the games, Karpov-Kramnik, Vienna 1996, and Boleslavsky-Smyslov, USSR Championship 1949.

- 20 ♜e4

After 20 ♜ad1 b5! 21 a3 a5 the white bishop begins to feel uncomfortable.

- | | | |
|----|-----|--------------|
| 20 | ... | f6 |
| 21 | a4 | Rd5 |
| 22 | a5? | |

But this practical decision is a mistake—correct was 22 b4 a6 23 b5 axb5 24 axb5 ♜xa1+ 25 ♜xa1 ♜d1+ 26 ♜g2 ♜xa1 27 bxc6 bxc6

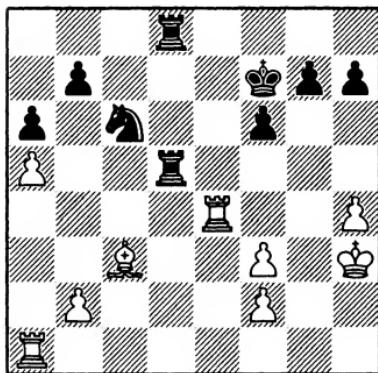
28 $\mathbb{H}c4$. Now the white a5 pawn will be an eternal object of attack.

22 ... $a6$

23 $h4?$

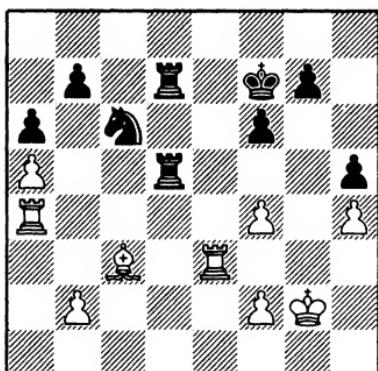
Also this pawn should not have advanced.

23 ... $\mathbb{Q}f7$
 24 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{H}ad8$
 25 $\mathbb{Q}h3$



A correct repositioning of the rooks—one hold the seventh, the other the fifth rank.

31 $\mathbb{H}e3$ $\mathbb{H}3d5$
 32 $\mathbb{H}a4$



32 ... $\mathbb{Q}e7!$

This transfer of the knight to the kingside decides the outcome of the game.

25 ... $h5!$

Blocking both pawn and king.

26 $\mathbb{H}f4$ $\mathbb{H}8d7$
 27 $\mathbb{H}c4$ $\mathbb{H}f5!$
 28 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{H}d3!$
 29 $f4$ $\mathbb{H}fd5$
 30 $\mathbb{H}e1$ $\mathbb{H}d7!$

33 $\mathbb{H}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$
 34 $\mathbb{H}h3$ $\mathbb{H}d1$
 35 $\mathbb{H}c5$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$
 36 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{H}f1$
 37 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{H}dd1$
 38 $\mathbb{H}c7$ $\mathbb{Q}g1+$
 39 $\mathbb{Q}h2$ $\mathbb{H}h1+$
 40 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{H}dg1+$

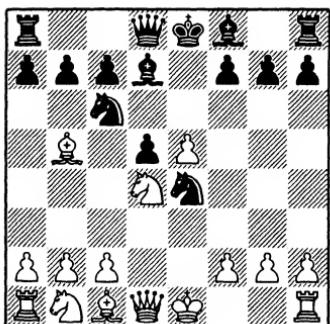
White resigned.

Game Seventeen

Okhotnik-Sokolov

USSR, 1980

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♘f6
4	d4	exd4
5	e5	d5
6	♗b5	♘e4
7	♘xd4	♗d7



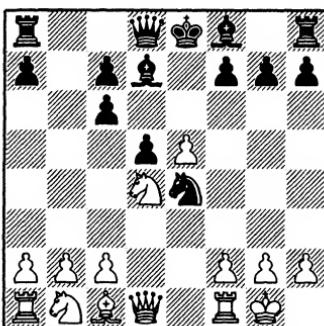
A quieter continuation as distinct from the sharper 7 ... ♗c5.

8 ♗xc6

A principal continuation—worse is 8 ♘b3 ♘h4 9 0-0 0-0-0 with fine play or 8 ♘xc6 bxc6 9 ♘d3 f5, and again Black stands excellently.

8 ... bxc6
9 0-0

Interesting is another continuation 9 ♘d2, though here he should look at the possibility 9 ... ♘xf2 10 ♘xf2 ♘h4+ 11 ♘e3.

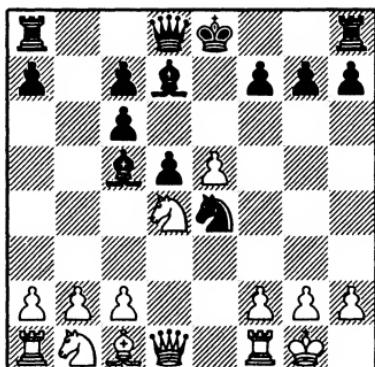


9 ... ♘c5

Strongest. More passive is 9 ... ♘e7 10 f3 ♘c5 11 f4 ♘e4 12 f5 0-0 (12 ... c5 13 ♘b3 ♘b5 14 ♘f3!) 13 ♘c3! ♘xc3 14 bxc3 c5 15 ♘b3 c4 16 ♘d4 c5 17 ♘e2 ♘c6 18 f6! gxf6 19 ♘h6 fxе5 20 ♘d4! ♘d7 21 ♘c6!, and White wins, Okhotnik-Ofrenuk, USSR, 1967.

Equally unsatisfactory is 9 ... c5 10 ♘b3 c6 11 c4! dxс4 (11 ... d4 12 f3 ♘g5 13 f4 ♘e6 14 f5 with advantage) 12 ♘d2 ♘xd2 13 ♘xd2 ♘e6 14 ♘a4 ♘b6 15 ♘c2 ♘a6 16 ♘e4 0-0-0 17 ♘e3, and White has a

menacing position, Estrin-Sadomsky, correspondence game, 1961-62.



10 f3

Tal preferred 10 $\mathbb{Q}e3$, but after 10 ... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 11 f3 (against Vizantiadis at the Olympiad 1962 he played 11 $\mathbb{H}e1$ 0-0 12 f3 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ 13 $\mathbb{W}d2$, and now 13 ... f6! 14 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ h6 gives Black a good game) 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}d6$! 12 $\mathbb{Q}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 13 $\mathbb{H}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 0-0 15 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ (stronger is 15 c3 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 16 f4 $\mathbb{H}ab8$ 17 b3) 15 ... $\mathbb{H}fb8$ 16 $\mathbb{H}b1$ $\mathbb{H}b4$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{H}ab8$ 18 b3 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}c5$, and in the game Tal-Jiminez, Havana, 1963, Black obtained an excellent game.

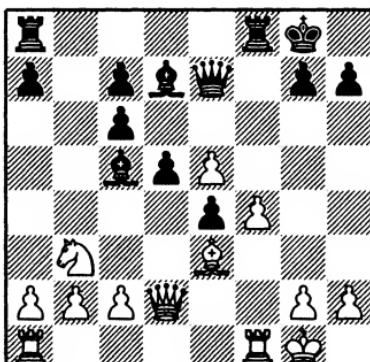
10 ... $\mathbb{Q}g5$
11 f4 $\mathbb{Q}e4$

Bad is 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 12 $\mathbb{W}xg4!$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4+$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}c3!$ —Okhotnik, and White has the initiative.

12 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ 0-0
13 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ f5

If 13 ... $\mathbb{W}e7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ $dxe4$ 15 $\mathbb{W}e2$ f6 16 $\mathbb{Q}b3!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3+$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xe3$ f5 18 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ White has a typical advantage of knight over bishop, Ayzhunish-Zyev, USSR, 1975.

14 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ fxe4
15 $\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{W}e7$
16 $\mathbb{Q}b3!$



A typical plan for the present variation—occupation of the c5 square.

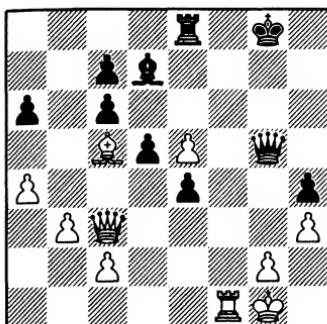
16 ... $\mathbb{Q}b6$
17 $\mathbb{W}c3$ g5!?

Trying to obtain some sort of counterplay.

18 fxg5 $\mathbb{W}xg5$
19 $\mathbb{Q}c5!$ $\mathbb{W}xf1+$
20 $\mathbb{W}xf1$ $\mathbb{Q}xc5$
21 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ $\mathbb{W}e8$
22 b3!

The e5 pawn is defended—on 22 ... $\mathbb{H}xe5$ there is 23 $\mathbb{H}f8+$ $\mathbb{Q}g7$ 24 h4! $\mathbb{W}h5$ 25 $\mathbb{W}g3+$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 26 $\mathbb{H}f4$.

- | | | |
|----|-----|----|
| 22 | ... | a6 |
| 23 | a4 | h5 |
| 24 | h3 | h4 |



- 25 e6!

To attack it is necessary to open up the dark-squared bishop, which is only hampered by the pawn on e5.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-----------------|
| 25 | ... | Qxe6 |
| 26 | Qa3 | Qd7 |
| 27 | Qb2 | Wh6 |
| 28 | Bf6 | Bg7 |
| 29 | Bf8+! | Wxg7# |
| 30 | Wh8+ | Qf7# |
| 31 | Wf6+ | Black resigned. |

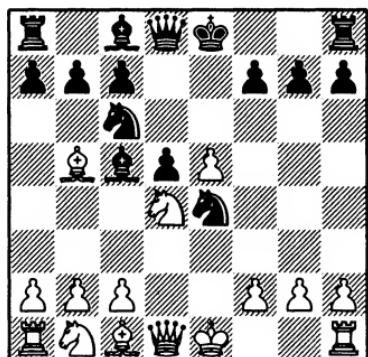
Game Eighteen

Rogers-Pavlovic

Sokobanja, 1989

1	e4	e5
2	♘f3	♘c6
3	♗c4	♘f6
4	d4	exd4
5	e5	d5
6	♗b5	♘e4
7	♘xd4	♘c5!?

A very sharp continuation which 'official' theory considers to be the strongest.



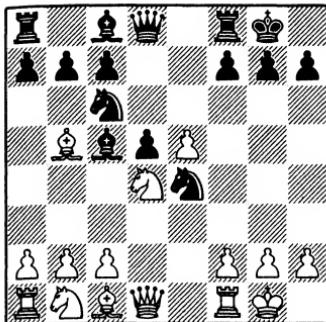
8 0-0

In principle no one in their right mind will go in for the variation 8 ♘xc6 ♗xf2+ 9 ♔f1 ♗h4 (also interesting is 9 ... bxc6 10 ♘xc6+ ♗f8) 10 ♗xd5 (after 10 ♘d4+ c6 11 ♘f3 ♗g3+ 12 ♗xf2 ♘e4+ 13

♔e2 ♗f2+ 14 ♘d3 ♗f5 15 ♘d4 ♗g6 with an attack; equally bad is 10 ♘c3 0-0 11 ♘xe4 dxe4 12 ♘d4 c5 13 ♘b3 ♗g4 14 ♗e2 ♗ad8 15 ♗d2 f5 or 10 ♘xa7+ c6 11 ♘xc8 ♗xc8 12 ♗a4 ♗a7 13 ♗e1 ♘f2 14 ♘b3 ♗g4 15 ♗g1 ♗f5 with an attack, and, finally, 10 ♘f3 0-0 11 ♗e3 bxc6 12 ♗xf2 ♘xf2 13 ♗xc6 ♘xh1 with advantage) 10 ... ♗b6 (after 10 ... 0-0 11 ♘d2! is good for White, while 10 ... ♗e6 11 ♘d4+ ♗e7 12 ♘xe6 fxe6 13 ♗d7+ ♗f8 14 ♗xe6 gives White at least a draw) 11 g3 (inferior is 11 ♗d8+ ♗xd8 12 ♘xd8 ♗e7! 13 ♘c3 ♗xd8 with an excellent game—Maroczy) 11 ... ♗h3+ 12 ♗e1 ♗f2+ 13 ♗e2 (if 13 ♘d1 ♗g4+ 14 ♗e2 ♗g2!) 13 ... ♗g4+ 14 ♘d3 ♗c5+ 15 ♘c3 ♗e6! 16 ♘d4+ c6 17 ♗xc6+ bxc6 18 ♗xc6+ ♗d7! 19 ♗xa8+ ♗e7 with an irresistible attack, Moller-Maroczy, Copenhagen, 1907. Yet another plan is 8 ♗e3 with the idea after 8 ... ♘xd4 9 ♗xd4! 0-0 10 ♗xc6 bxc6 11 ♘c3 to commence a blockade of the dark squares.

8 ... 0-0

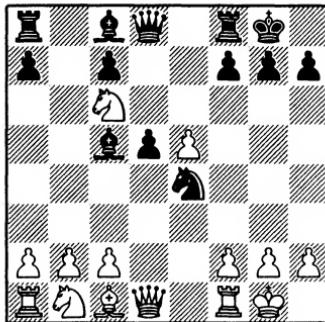
Of course, possible is 8 ... ♘d7, transposing into the basic variation.

9 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$

The other acceptance of the sacrificed pawn by 9 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $bxc6$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}a6!$ 11 $\mathbb{W}xd5$ (11 $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 13 $fxe3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg2!$ 14 $\mathbb{W}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 15 $\mathbb{W}xh3$ $\mathbb{W}g5+$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}xa8$ leads to an advantage for Black, German-Keres, correspondence game, 1936) 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ 12 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}b5!$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$ leads to a position where Black has an extra pawn.

9 ... $\mathbb{Q}xc6$
10 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$

The principal path—clearly weaker is 10 f3?! f6! 11 exf6? $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}el$ $\mathbb{Q}ae8!$ 14 c3 $\mathbb{Q}d6$, with an attack for Black, Chiburdanidze-Zeitlin, Moscow 1989. The modest 10 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 11 c3 f6 12 exf6 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ leads to an active position for Black, Weitzel-Pobeshuk, correspondence, 1978.

10 ... $\mathbb{W}d7!$

Better than 10 ... $\mathbb{W}h4?$! 11 $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ (bad is 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ 12 $fxe3$ $\mathbb{W}g5$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xd5!$ $\mathbb{Q}ad8$ 15 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}d1+$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}f2$, and White stands to win, Rogers-Wahls, Groningen, 1990) 12 $\mathbb{Q}xc5!$ $\mathbb{Q}xf1$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}e3!$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}a3!$ with initiative to White, Estevez-Pierce, Santa Clara, 1991

11 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ $\mathbb{W}e7$

After 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}el$ $\mathbb{Q}ae8$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ White stands better.

12 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ $f6!$

Black's main task is to open the f-file.

13 $e6!$ $\mathbb{Q}xe6$
14 $c3?!$

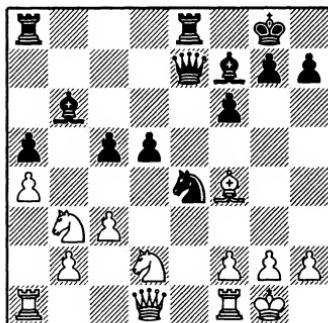
After the correct 14 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{W}xe6$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}xc7$ $\mathbb{Q}ac8$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}f4$ White has an

extra pawn against no particular compensation.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|
| 14 | ... | $\mathbb{Q}f7!$ |
| 15 | $\mathbb{Q}d2$ | $\mathbb{A}fe8$ |
| 16 | $\mathbb{Q}2b3?!$ | |

Again not the best positional decision—correct was at first 16 a4! and then 17 $\mathbb{Q}2b3$.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 16 | ... | $\mathbb{Q}b6$ |
| 17 | a4 | c5 |
| 18 | $\mathbb{Q}f3$ | a5 |
| 19 | $\mathbb{Q}fd2$ | |



Black has a good centre and two bishops, and so White tries to exchange the strong black pieces.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 19 | ... | $\mathbb{W}b7$ |
| 20 | $\mathbb{A}e1$ | d4 |

An active continuation but best seems the centralising 20 ... $\mathbb{A}ad8!$.

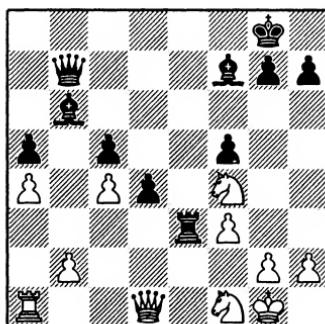
- | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|
| 21 | c4 | f5 |
| 22 | f3 | $\mathbb{Q}f6$ |
| 23 | $\mathbb{Q}c1!$ | |

Trying to set up a blockade on d3 and obtain the better chances.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|
| 23 | ... | $\mathbb{A}xe1+$ |
| 24 | $\mathbb{W}xel$ | $\mathbb{A}e8$ |
| 25 | $\mathbb{W}d1$ | $\mathbb{Q}h5$ |
| 26 | $\mathbb{Q}d3$ | $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ |
| 27 | $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ | $\mathbb{A}e3?$ |

Stronger seems 27 ... $\mathbb{A}c7$.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--|
| 28 | $\mathbb{Q}f1$ | |
|----|----------------|--|



- | | | |
|----|-----|-----------------|
| 28 | ... | $\mathbb{W}e7?$ |
|----|-----|-----------------|

Combinational play makes no sense—correct was the retreat 28 ... $\mathbb{A}e8$.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 29 | $\mathbb{W}d2!$ | $\mathbb{A}c7$ |
| 30 | $\mathbb{Q}d5!$ | $\mathbb{A}xd5$ |
| 31 | $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ | |

This is what Black overlooked.

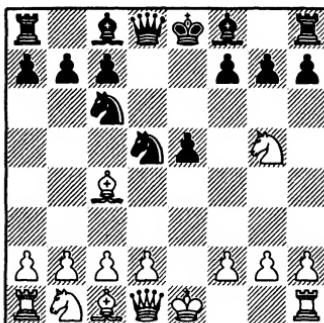
- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 31 | ... | $\mathbb{A}xf3$ |
| 32 | $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ | $\mathbb{W}e4$ |
| 33 | $\mathbb{W}g5$ | $\mathbb{W}g4?$ |
| 34 | $\mathbb{Q}h6+!$ | Black resigned. |

Part Two:

Theoretical Survey

1 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜xd5

1	e4	e5
2	♞f3	♞c6
3	♝c4	♞f6
4	♝g5	d5
5	exd5	♞xd5



A

6	♞xf7	♞xf7
7	♛f3+	♛e6
8	♝c3	♝b4

8 ... ♜e7 9 d4 c6 (9 ... ♜d6 10 0-0 ♜d7 11 dxe5 ♜xe5 12 ♜xd5 +-, Medina-Damary, Erevan, 1996; 9 ... h6 10 0-0 g5 11 ♜e4 ♜g7 12 f4!, Vangeois-Jost, France, 1994) 10 ♜g5 h6 (10 ... ♜d7 11 dxe5 ♜e8 12 0-0-0±) 11 ♜xe7 ♜xe7 12 0-0-0 ♜f8 13 ♜e4 ♜g5+ 14 ♜b1 ♜f4 15 ♜xe5+ ♜f7 16 ♜xd5 cxd5 17 ♜xd5+ ♜f8 18 ♜b3±.

9 ♜e4

9 0-0 c6 10 ♜b3 ♜f6 11 ♜e2 ♜d7±; 9 a3!? ♜xc2+ 10 ♜d1 ♜d4 (10 ... ♜xa1? 11 ♜xd5 ♜d7 12 d4! ♜d6 13 dxe5 ♜xe5 14 ♜e1!±, Estrin) 11 ♜xd5+ ♜d6 12 ♜f7 ♜e7 13 ♜e4+ ♜d7 14 ♜c5+ ♜d6 15 ♜xb7+ ♜xb7 16 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 17 ♜xb7 ♜ab8 18 ♜e4 ♜b3 19 ♜b1±.

9 ... c6

9 ... b5 10 ♜b3 c5 11 ♜xb5! ♜a6 12 a4 ♜c8 13 d3±.

10	a3	♜a6
11	d4	♜c7
12	♞f4	

12 f4 (12 ♜xe5+? ♜f7) 12 ... ♜f7 13 fxe5 ♜e6 14 0-0 ♜e8∞.

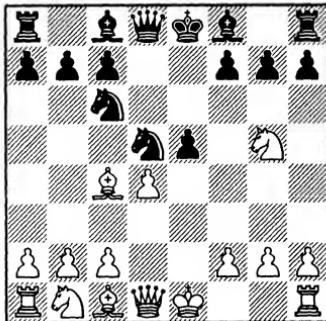
12 ... ♜f7∞

13 ♜xe5 ♜e6 14 0-0 ♜d6∞; 13 dxe5≈, Keres.

B

1	e4	e5
2	♞f3	♞c6
3	♝c4	♞f6
4	♝g5	d5
5	exd5	♞xd5
6	d4!	

68 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜xd5



6 ... ♜b4+

6 ... exd4 7 0-0 ♜e6 8 ♜e1 ♜d7 9
♜xf7! ♜xf7 10 ♜f3+ ♜g8 11 ♜xe6
♜d8 12 ♜g5 ♜xe6 13 ♜xd8 ♜e1+
14 ♜f1 ♜e5 15 ♜h4 g5 16 ♜g3
♜f4 17 ♜b3+ ♜g7 18 ♜xb7 ♜b4
19 ♜d2±, Bohak-Jovicic, corr 1973.

7 c3 ♜e7

8 ♜xf7!
9 ♜f3+
10 ♜e4

10 0-0? ♜a5 11 ♜g4+ ♜f7 12
♜f3+ ♜e6=.

10 ... ♜f8

10 ... ♜d6 11 f4 ♜a5 12 f5+ ±; 10
... b5?! 11 ♜xb5 ♜b7 12 f4!.

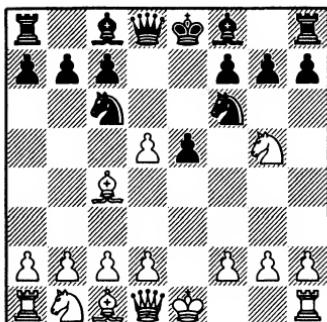
11 0-0 ♜e7
12 f4 c6
13 fxe5 ♜d7
14 ♜e2±

14 ... ♜e8 (14 ... ♜c7 15 c4 ♜b6
16 ♜f4 ♜g6 17 ♜g3 △ c4-c5±) 15
c4 ♜c7 16 ♜c3 ♜e6 17 ♜g5±,
Barden-Adams, Hastings, 1951.

2

1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6
4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 d3

1	e4	e5
2	♞f3	♞c6
3	♝c4	♞f6
4	♝g5	d5
5	exd5	



5	...	♞a5
---	-----	-----

5 ... ♜g4!?

- (a) 6 ♜xf7!? ♜e7 7 d6 (7 f3 ♜xf7 8 dxc6 ♜xc4 9 cxb7 ♜d8 10 fxe4 ♜c5!→) 7 ... cxd6 8 f3 ♜g8 (8 ... d5!?) 9 ♜xh8 ♜h5) 9 ♜xd6+! ♜xd6 10 fxe4! (10 ♜xg8 ♜h5! 11 ♜b3 e4 12 0-0 0-0-0→) 10 ... ♜h8 11 d3→;
 (b) 6 f3 ♜a5 7 d3 (7 ♜b5+ ♜d7 8 ♜e2 ♜d6 9 d4 0-0 10 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 11 dxе5 ♜xe5 12 0-0 ♜fe8→, Nekrasov-Gerasimov, Kaliningrad, 1971; 7 ♜e2 ♜xc4 8 ♜xc4 ♜h5 9 ♜b5+ ♜d7 10 d3 ♜e7 11 ♜e4 0-0 12 ♜xb7 f5 13 ♜g3 ♜e8 14 ♜b3 ♜b8∞) 7 ... ♜f5 8 ♜c3 (8 ♜e2 h6!

9 ♜xe5+ ♜e7 10 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 11 ♜e4 ♜xc4 12 ♜xf6+ ♜xf6 13 dxc4 ♜xc2 14 0-0 ♜d3 15 ♜e1+ ♜d7→) 8 ... ♜b4 9 0-0 (9 ♜d2 ♜xc4 10 dxc4 ♜xc3 11 ♜xc3 h6 12 ♜h3 ♜xh3 13 gxh3 ♜d7∞, Ponomarev-Gusev, Novgorod, 1971) 9 ... ♜xc4 10 dxc4 ♜xc3 11 bxc3 0-0 ∞.

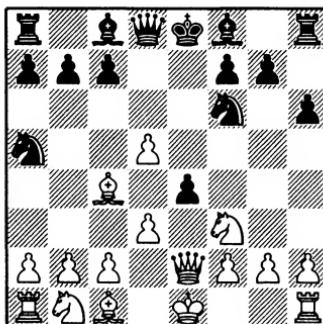
6	d3	h6
7	♞f3	e4

(a) 7 ... ♜xc4 8 dxc4 e4 (8 ... ♜d6? 9 ♜c3 a6 10 ♜e3 b6 11 h3 0-0 12 a3±, Morphy-Boden, London, 1858) 9 ♜d4 ♜g4 10 ♜d2±;

(b) 7 ... ♜g4 8 h3 ♜xf3 9 ♜xf3 ♜d6 10 ♜b5+ ±, Morphy-Mongredien, (m), 1889.

A

8 ♜e2



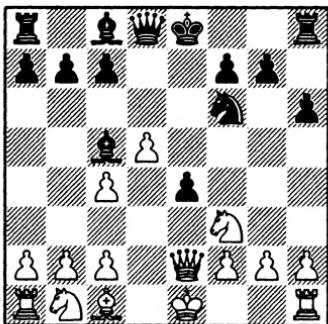
70 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 d3

8 dxe4!? ♜xc4 9 ♜d4 ♜b6 10 c4
c6 (10 ... ♜b4+! 11 ♜f1 0-0 12 a3
♜e8 13 e5 ♜f8 14 h3 c6 15 ♜e3
♜xc4 16 ♜xc4 ♜xd5†, De
Zeenw-Timmerman, Holland, 1992)
11 0-0 cxd5 12 cxd5 ♜e7 13 ♜c3
0-0 14 ♜d1∞.

8 ... ♜xc4
9 dxe4 ♜c5

(a) 9 ... ♜g4 10 h3 ♜h5 11 g4
♜g6, Korchnoi-Suetin, USSR,
1952, 12 ♜e5!→;

(b) 9 ... ♜d6!? 10 h3 0-0 11 ♜d4
c6 12 dxc6 dxc6 13 ♜e3 ♜d7 14
♜d2 ♜b8 15 ♜b3 a5!†, Jankovich-Janowsky, Moscow, 1901; 10
♜d4!±.



10 h3

(a) 10 ♜f4?! 0-0 11 ♜fd2 ♜g4 12
♜f1 c6 13 dxc6 ♜b6! 14 ♜b3
♜h5!→, Horg-Darmograzh, USSR,
corr, 1985;

(b) 10 c3 b5! (10 ... 0-0 11 ♜d4
♜e8 12 ♜e3 ♜g4 13 ♜c2 ♜e7 14
h3 ♜d7 15 ♜d2→, Salwe-Vidmar,
Karlsbad, 1907) 11 b4 ♜e7 12
♜fd2 ♜g4 13 f3 exf3 14 gxf3 ♜h5

15 cxb5 0-0 16 0-0 ♜e8†, Grob-
Keres, Dresden, 1936;

(c) 10 0-0 0-0 11 ♜fd2 ♜g4 12
♜el ♜d7 13 ♜b3 ♜f3! 14 ♜f4
♜g4 15 ♜g3 ♜h5 16 ♜xc5 ♜f4 17
♜e4 ♜h3!! 0-1, Field-Tenner, USA,
1923;

(d) 10 ♜fd2 0-0 11 ♜b3 ♜g4 (11
... ♜d6 12 ♜c3 ♜e8 13 h3 ♜b4 14
0-0±, Chigorin-Teichmann, Nurn-
berg, 1896) 12 ♜f1 ♜b4+ 13 c3 (13
♜c3 c6 14 h3 ♜h5 15 g4 ♜g6 16
dxc6 bxc6†, Luckis-Keres, Buenos
Aires, 1939) 13 ... ♜e7 14 h3 ♜h5
15 ♜e3 ♜d7 16 g4 ♜g6 17 ♜d2
♜e5 18 0-0-0 b5 19 cxb5 ♜d3+ 20
♚b1 ♜d5→, Salwe-Marshall, Wien,
1908.

10 ... 0-0

(a) 10 ... b5 11 0-0 0-0 12 ♜fd2
(12 ♜h2!?) 12 ... e3! 13 fxe3
bxcc4∞;

(b) 10 ... ♜g4 11 h3 ♜h5 12 g4
♜g6 13 ♜e5±, Majdanics-
Szurovsky, Hungary, 1992.

11 ♜h2 c6

(a) 11 ... e3!? 12 ♜xe3 ♜xe3 13
fxe3 ♜e4 14 0-0 (14 ♜f1!? ♜h4+
15 g3 ♜f6 16 c3 ♜f5 17 ♜f3,
Korchnoi-Sliwa, Bucharest, 1954,
17 ... ♜fe8! △ 18 ... ♜ad8∞,
Korchnoi) 14 ... ♜g3 15 ♜d3 ♜f1
16 ♜f1 ♜g5 17 ♜h1 ♜f5†, Keres;

(b) 11 ... ♜e8? 12 ♜e3 ♜xe3 13
fxe3 ♜d6 14 ♜c3 a6 15 0-0-0±,
Korchnoi-Geller, USSR, 1957;

(c) 11 ... b5! 12 cxb5 (12 b3?
bxcc4 13 bxc4 ♜a6 14 0-0 c6†,
Bird-Chigorin, London, 1889; 12

1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 d3 71

0-0!? bxc4 13 ♜c3! ♜a6 14 ♜d1 ♜e7 15 a3 ♜ad8 16 ♜e3 ♜b6 17 ♜f1±, Bonch-Borisenko, USSR, 1953) 12 ... ♜xd5 13 0-0 ♜e7 14 a3 f5 15 c4 e3!?, Grob-Euwe, Zurich, 1934;

(d) 11 ... ♜h1! 12 ♜c3 (12 ♜d2?!? 0-0 13 ♜b3 ♜d6 14 0-0?! ♜xh2+ 15 ♜xh2 f4! 16 ♜xe4 ♜g5→, De Riviere-Morphy, Paris, 1863, 14 ♜d2!∞) 12 ... f5 13 ♜e3 ♜b4 14 ♜d2 ♜d7 15 g3 ♜e7 16 a3 ♜d6∞, as in the game De Riviere-Morphy, London, 1859.

12 dxc6 e3

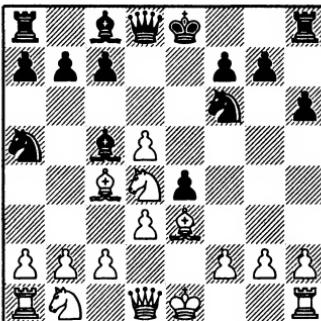
12 ... bxc6? 13 ♜e3 ♜b6 14 b3 ♜e8 15 ♜f1±, Wu-Kadilkar, Dubai, 1986.

13 ♜xe3 ♜xe3
14 fxe3 ♜e4?

(a) 15 0-0 ♜g3 16 ♜f3 ♜xf1 17 ♜xf1 ♜b6 18 b3 bxc6!, Kopylov-Kondratiev, USSR, 1955

(b) 15 ♜g1? bxc6 16 ♜f3 ♜f6 17 c3 ♜b8 18 ♜d4 ♜d8 19 b4 c5!, Naftalin-Fridmans, corr, 1971.

9 ♜b3 ♜xb3 10 axb3 0-0 11 h3 exd3 12 ♜xd3 ♜e8+ 13 ♜e3 ♜xe3 14 fxe3 ♜e4 15 0-0 ♜xh3!+, Korsunsky-Sideif-Zade, Baku, 1984.



9 ... exd3

(a) 9 ... ♜g4 10 ♜b5+ c6 11 dxc6 0-0 12 cxb7 ♜xe3 13 fxe3 ♜xb7±, Trapl-Smejkal, Prague, 1986;

(b) 9 ... 0-0 10 ♜c3 exd3 11 ♜xd3 ♜b4! 12 0-0-0 ♜xc4 13 ♜xc4 ♜xc3?

10 ♜b5+ c6
11 dxc6 0-0
12 ♜xd3 ♜d5
13 c3

13 ♜e6 ♜xe6 14 ♜xc5 bxc6∞.

B

8 ♜d4 ♜c5
8 ... c6 9 0-0 ♜d6 (9 ... ♜e7!?) 10 ♜d2! c5 11 ♜b5 ♜xh2+ 12 ♜xh2 ♜g4+ 13 ♜g1 ♜h4 14 ♜f3 exf3 15 ♜e1+ ♜d8 16 ♜xf3±.

9 ♜e3

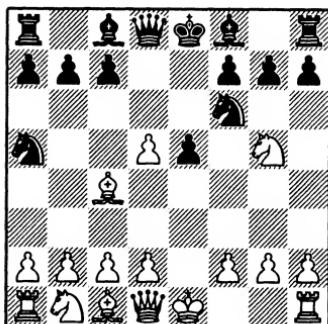
13 ... ♜xe3
14 fxe3 ♜xc6
15 ♜a4 ♜d6!
16 b4 c5!→,

Trapl-Mikhailchishin, Karvina, 1987.

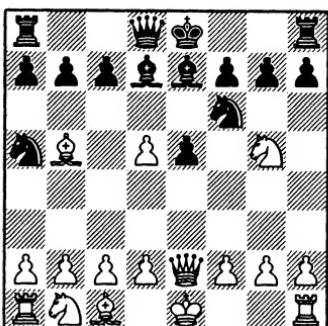
3

1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$
 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ d5 5 exd5 $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$

1	e4	e5
2	$\mathbb{Q}f3$	$\mathbb{Q}c6$
3	$\mathbb{Q}c4$	$\mathbb{Q}f6$
4	$\mathbb{Q}g5$	d5
5	exd5	$\mathbb{Q}a5$



6	$\mathbb{Q}b5+$	$\mathbb{Q}d7$
7	$\mathbb{W}e2$	A



8	$\mathbb{Q}c3$
---	----------------

(a) 8 b4 $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ (8 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd5!$? 9 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ 10 $\mathbb{W}xg7$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 11 $\mathbb{W}xh8+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 12 $\mathbb{W}xd8+$ $\mathbb{E}xd8$ 13 $\mathbb{B}xa5$ $\mathbb{E}e8+\rightarrow$) 9 $\mathbb{W}xe5+$ $\mathbb{Q}f8$ is line B;

(b) 8 d4 exd4 (8 ... 0-0!? 9 dxе5 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 10 h4 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ 11 $\mathbb{W}xb5$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}a3!$ ±) 9 b4 (9 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ 0-0! 10 $\mathbb{Q}xa5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 12 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ 13 $\mathbb{W}xf4$ f5 14 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5\cong$, Kopylov-Manteifer, corr, 1965) 9 ... 0-0! 10 bxa5 $\mathbb{Q}b4+$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{E}e8$ 12 $\mathbb{W}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ 13 $\mathbb{W}xb5$ (13 $\mathbb{W}xb4$ $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5\bar{T}$) 13 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 14 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}e3+!$ 15 fxe3 dxe3 (15 ... $\mathbb{W}xg5\bar{T}$) 16 h4 $\mathbb{W}xg2\bar{T}$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xe3$ $\mathbb{W}xe3$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xd8+$ $\mathbb{E}xd8+$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}c1$ $\mathbb{E}e2\rightarrow$, Berkis-Sakovich, corr, 1991.

8	...	0-0
9	0-0	

9 $\mathbb{Q}xd7$ $\mathbb{W}xd7$ 10 d3 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 11 h4 (11 $\mathbb{Q}xh7$ $\mathbb{Q}fe8!$ 12 $\mathbb{W}h5$ $\mathbb{Q}b4\bar{T}$) 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 12 bxc3 $\mathbb{Q}c6\bar{T}$.

9	...	$\mathbb{Q}g4$
---	-----	----------------

(a) 9 ... $\mathbb{E}e8$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}ge4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 11 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ f5 12 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 13 $\mathbb{W}d4$ c6 14 dxc6 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 15 g3 $\mathbb{Q}e5\cong$, Jovcic-Krausek, corr, 1974;

(b) 9 ... c6 10 dxc6 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 12 d3 $\mathbb{Q}d5\cong$, Gligoric.

10	$\mathbb{W}xe5$	$\mathbb{Q}d6$
11	$\mathbb{W}e3$	

4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♜b5+ ♜d7 7.3

11 ♜d4?! c5 12 ♜a4 a6†.

Sergeev-Schlingensiepen, Havirov,
1994.

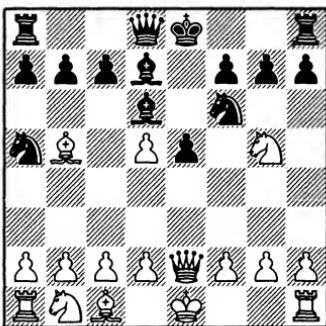
11	...	a6
12	♜e2	♝e8
13	♝d3	♜xe2 ≈

8	...	0-0
9	♜xd7	♝xd7
10	♝c3	

14 ♜xe2 ♜xh2+ 15 ♜xh2 ♜g4+
16 ♜g1 ♜xg5 17 ♜c3 ♜f4≈,
Herbrechtsmeier-Nunn, West Germany, 1985

B

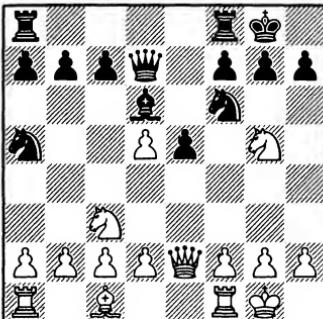
7 ... ♜d6



8 0-0

(a) 8 b4 ♜xb4 9 ♜xe5+ ♜f8! (9 ... ♜e7 10 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 11 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 12 d3±; 9 ... ♜e7? 10 d6! cxd6 11 ♜xd7+ ♜f8 12 ♜f5±, Felbeener-Crell, corr, 1974) 10 ♜xd7 ♜xd7 11 0-0-0 ♜xd5†, Estrin;

(b) 8 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 9 ♜c3 (9 c4 c6 10 d4 0-0-0≈, Keres) 9 ... 0-0 10 a3 (10 ♜ce4 ♜e7 11 c4 ♜xe4 12 ♜xe4 ♜a4 13 d3 b5†, Klován-Khenkin, USSR, 1954; 10 0-0 c6 11 dxc6 ♜xc6 12 d3 ♜d4 13 ♜d1 ♜ac8 14 ♜e3 ♜a3!†, Sulskis-Beliavsky, Koshalin, 1998) 10 ... b6 11 d3 c6 (11 ... ♜ae8!?) 12 b4! ♜b7 13 dxc6 ♜xc6 14 ♜ce4! ♜fc8 15 c4±,



10 ... c6

(a) 10 ... ♜ae8 11 a3 b6 12 ♜ce4 ♜xd5? (12 ... ♜xe4 13 ♜xe4 f5≈) 13 ♜d3 ♜e7 14 ♜xh7!+-, Romanov-Krutzfeld, corr, 1964;

(b) 10 ... b6 11 d3 ♜ae8 12 ♜ge4 ♜e7 13 ♜xf6+ ♜xf6 14 ♜f3 (14 ♜e4 ♜d8 15 c4 f5 16 ♜c3 ♜b7 17 ♜b5 f4 18 f3±, Winklman-Keller, corr, 1971) 14 ... ♜d8 15 b3 f5 16 ♜a3 ♜f7 17 ♜ad1 ♜f6∞, Ranft-Mescheder, corr, 1985.

11	dxc6	♜xc6
12	♜ge4≈	

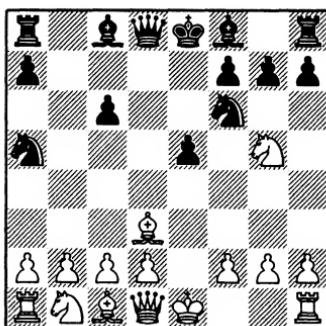
12 d3? ♜d4 13 ♜d1 ♜ac8 14 ♜e3 (14 ♜d2 ♜b8 15 ♜c1 h6 16 ♜f3 e4†, Levitsky-Kibardin, 1956) 14 ... ♜b8 15 ♜c1 (15 h3!?) 15 ... ♜c6 16 ♜ce4 (16 ♜ge4!?) 16 ... ♜d5 17 c3 ♜f5 18 ♜g4 ♜d8 19 ♜d2 h6 20 ♜f3 ♜g6 21 ♜h5 ♜de7≈, Paoli-Johannesen, Skopje, 1972.

4 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♛c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♛b5+ c6

1	e4	e5
2	♞f3	♞c6
3	♛c4	♞f6
4	♝g5	d5
5	exd5	♞a5
6	♛b5+	c6
7	dxe6	bxec6

A

8 ♜d3



8 ... ♜g4
(a) 8 ... h6 9 ♜e4 ♜d5 10 ♜bc3
♜f4 11 ♜f1 △ 12 g3±;
(b) 8 ... ♜d6 9 ♜c3! 0-0 10 0-0

(10 ♜ce4 ♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 ♜e7 12
♝e2 f5 13 ♜c4+ ♜h8 14 ♜c3 ♜d6
15 d3 ♜xc4 16 dxc4 e4=, Albin-
Wolf, Monte Carlo, 1902) 10 ... h6
(10 ... c5!?) 11 ♜ge4 ♜xe4 12

♜xe4 ♜c7 13 ♜el f5 14 ♜c3 c5 15
♜f1±, Sergeev-Kiselev, Kiev, 1994;
(c) 8 ... ♜e7 9 0-0 0-0 10 ♜c3±,
Voronov-Nikitin, USSR, 1973;
(d) 8 ... ♜c5 9 ♜e2 0-0 10 ♜e4
♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 f5 12 ♜xc6 ♜xf2+
13 ♜xf2 ♜xc6 14 0-0 ♜b7 15 d3±,
German-Petrunagro, Buenos Aires,
1992;

(e) 8 ... ♜d5 9 ♜e4 ♜f4 (9 ...
♜e7 10 0-0 f5 11 ♜g3 0-0 12 ♜e2
♜d6 13 d3 ♜b7 14 ♜c3±; 9 ... f5 10
♜ec3 ♜f4 11 ♜f1 ♜c5 12 g3±) 10
♜f1 f5 11 ♜g3 ♜c5 12 c3 ♜b6 13
d4 ♜b7 14 ♜c4±, Klovan-Nikolaevsky, Erevan, 1959.

9 ♜e4

9 ♜f3? f5 10 h3 e4 11 hxg4 exd3
12 cxd3 fxg4 13 ♜e2+ ♜e7 14 ♜g5
0-0 15 ♜e6 ♜xe6 16 ♜xe6+ ♜h8
17 ♜c3 ♜b7!?, Bird-Lasker, New-
castle, 1892.

8 ... ♜g4
(a) 8 ... h6 9 ♜e4 ♜d5 10 ♜bc3
♜f4 11 ♜f1 △ 12 g3±;
(b) 8 ... ♜d6 9 ♜c3! 0-0 10 0-0

(10 ♜ce4 ♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 ♜e7 12
♝e2 f5 13 ♜c4+ ♜h8 14 ♜c3 ♜d6
15 d3 ♜xc4 16 dxc4 e4=, Albin-
Wolf, Monte Carlo, 1902) 10 ... h6
(10 ... c5!?) 11 ♜ge4 ♜xe4 12

9 ...
10 ♜e2

f5
♜d4

10 ... fxe4 11 ♜xg4 ♜g5 12 ♜h3!
♜xh3 13 gxh3∞.

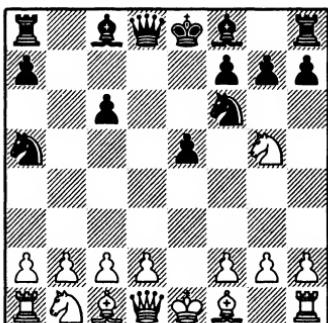
11	♜bc3	h5
12	♜xg4	hxg4
13	♜g3	g6
14	♜e2	♜f7

15 d3
16 ♜e3!±

♞b8

B
8 ♜f1?!

Steinitz.



8 ...
h6
8 ... ♜c5! 9 ♜e2 0-0 10 ♜e4 (10 d3!?) 10 ... ♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 ♜b6±.

9 ♜h3
10 ♜e2

10 d3 ♜b6 11 ♜e2 ♜g4 12 f3
♜xh3 13 gxh3 0-0-0 14 ♜d2 ♜d5
15 ♜b3 ♜b4+ 16 ♜d2 ♜e3! 17
♜xb4 ♜xb4+ 18 c3 ♜h4±, Steinitz-
Chigorin, Havana (m/12), 1892.

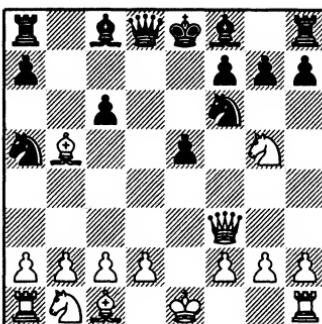
10 ...
11 c3
12 d3
13 ♜a3
14 ♜d2
15 0-0-0

0-0
♜b6
♜d5
♜e8
♜f5
♞b8±

16 g4 ♜g6 17 ♜g2 ♜c5! 18 ♜a3
♜b6 19 b4 ♜b5→, Steinitz-
Chigorin, Havana (m/10), 1892.

C

8 ♜f3



8 ...
cx b5

8 ... h6 9 ♜e4 ♜d5 10 ♜bc3 cxb5
(10 ... ♜e6!?) 11 ♜xd5 ♜b7 12
爵e3 ♜d7 13 0-0 ♜c6→, van der
Wiel-Spassky, Reggio Emilia, 1987.

9 ♜xa8
♜d7

(a) 9 ... ♜b7 10 d4! ♜b4+ 11 c3
爵a5 12 ♜a7±;

(b) 9 ... ♜c5 10 0-0 0-0 11 b4!
♜xb4 12 ♜c3±, Bogolyubov-Euwe,
Karlovy Vary, 1941;

(c) 9 ... ♜d5 10 ♜c3 ♜c7 11
♜xa7 ♜c6 12 ♜b6 ♜d4 13 0-0±;

(d) 9 ... h6 10 ♜e4 ♜d5 11 b4!±,
Gligoric.

10 ♜f3

10 b4!? ♜xb4 11 a4!±, Gligoric.

11 ...
11 ♜e2

♜b7
爵e7

11 ... ♜xg2 12 ♜g1 ♜c6 13 d3
爵f5 14 ♜d2 ♜b7 15 ♜c3 ♜e7 16

76 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♜b5+ c6

0-0-0± A.Zaitsev-Hohlovkin, USSR
1954.

12 d3

12 0-0 ♜c6 13 c3 h6 14 ♜f3±,
Vasilev-Morozov, USSR, 1951.

12 ... ♜c6

12 ... ♜xg2 13 ♜g1 ♜b7 14 ♜e4
♝h3 15 ♜bd2 ♜xh2 16 ♜f3 ♜h5
17 ♜g5!±.

13 c3

0-0

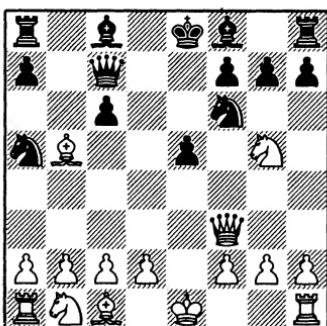
14 0-0 ♜d5±

Gligoric.

15 ♜f3? (15 ♜h3! ♜e8 16 ♜d2
f5 17 ♜b3±, Estrin) 15 ... f5 16
♜xe5 ♜xe5 17 ♜xe5 ♜d6 18 ♜e2
♜e8†, Toran-Cortlever, Beverwijk,
1953.

D

8 ♜f3 ♜c7



9 ♜d3

9 ♜e2 ♜d6 10 ♜c3 0-0 11 d3
♝b8 12 h4? (12 h3!; 12 ♜ge4!±)

12 ... ♜g4 13 ♜e3 ♜xe2 14 ♜xe2
c5 15 ♜ce4 ♜xe4 16 ♜xe4 (16
dxe4!?) 16 ... f5! 17 ♜g5 ♜d7±,
Bird-Schiffers, Hastings, 1895.

9 ... ♜e7

(a) 9 ... ♜g4 10 ♜g3 h5 11 ♜c3
♝b7 12 f3 h4 13 ♜f2 ♜d7 14 ♜c4
♝d6 15 ♜b3±, Ufimcev-Borisenko,
USSR, 1953;

(b) 9 ... h6 10 ♜e4 ♜d5 11 0-0
(11 ♜bc3 ♜b4 12 ♜g3 ♜xd3+ 13
♜xd3 ♜b7 14 0-0 ♜c5 15 ♜ce4±,
Van der Wiel-Gligoric, Baden,
1980;

(c) 9 ... ♜d6! 10 ♜c3 ♜g4 11
♝b5 ♜xf3 12 ♜xc7+ ♜xc7 13 gxf3
♝d5 14 h4 h6 15 ♜h3 0-0 16 b3
♝ad8 17 ♜a3 ♜d6 18 ♜xd6 ♜xd6
19 a3±, Van der Wiel-Beliavsky,
Baden, 1980.

10 0-0

10 ♜c3 0-0 11 ♜f5 h6 12 ♜ge4
♝d5 13 ♜g3! ♜b4 14 ♜d1±, Gli-
goric.

10 ... 0-0

10 ... h6 11 ♜e4 ♜d5 12 ♜g3 g6
13 ♜e4 ♜e6 14 ♜c3 ♜d8 15 d4!
exd4 16 ♜xd5!±, Estrin.

11 ♜f5 ♜b7

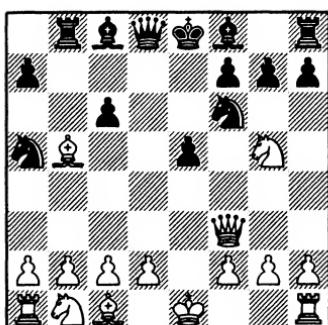
11 ... ♜a6 12 d3 g6 (12 ... ♜d6
13 b4! ♜xb4 14 ♜xh7!±, Honfi-
Genov, Ruse, 1961) 13 ♜h3 c5 14
♜c3 ♜c6 15 ♜ge4 ♜xe4 16 ♜d5!
♜d6 17 ♜xe4 ♜d8 18 ♜h6 ♜e8 19
♜e3±, Honfi-Geller, Oberhausen,
1961.

- 12 d3 c5
13 ♜h3 g6
14 ♜e4±

Kamyshov-Sopkov, USSR, 1949

E

- 8 ♜f3 ♜b8



- 9 ♜d3

9 ♜xc6+ ♜xc6 10 ♜xc6+ ♜d7
11 d3 ♜e7≈, Zihrl-Krzsik, Yugoslavia, 1956.

- 9 ... ♜e7

(a) 9 ... g6 10 ♜c3 ♜g7 11 b3 h6
12 ♜ge4 ♜d5 13 ♜a3 ♜b4 14
♜xb4 ♜xb4 15 a3 ♜d4 16 ♜e2±,
Saharov-Shiyanovsky, USSR, 1957;

(b) 9 ... h6 10 ♜e4 ♜d5 (10 ...
♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 ♜d6 12 ♜xc6+
♜xc6 13 ♜xc6+ ♜f8 14 b3 ♜b7 15
♜xd6+ ♜xd6 16 ♜a3±, Honfi-
Georgescu, Bucharest, 1962) 11 b3
(11 ♜g3 g6 12 b3 h5! 13 0-0 ♜g7
14 ♜a3 ♜g4 15 ♜e4 f5 16 ♜e1
♜h4†, Honfi-Zagorovsky, corr,
1961/63; 11 0-0?! g6 12 ♜e1 ♜g7

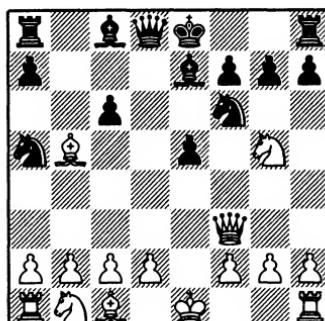
13 ♜f1 0-0 14 d3 f5 15 ♜fd2 e4!∞,
Saharov-Nei, USSR (ch), 1960) 11
... g6 12 ♜g3 ♜f4 [12 ... ♜g7 13
♜b2 (13 ♜a3? ♜b4†, van der Wiel-
Torre, Sochi, 1980) 13 ... ♜f4—12
... ♜f4] 13 ♜b2 ♜g7 14 ♜a3 ♜b7,
Van der Wiel-Timman, Holland,
1981, 15 ♜a6 c5 16 f3!±.

- 10 0-0 0-0
11 ♜c3 h6
12 ♜h3 ♜g4
13 ♜g3 ♜d7
14 ♜e2 ♜xe2≈

15 ♜xe2 ♜d6 16 d3 e4 17
♜ef4≈, Saharov-Voronov, USSR,
1971.

F

- 8 ♜f3 ♜e7



- 9 ♜xc6+

9 ♜d3 0-0 10 ♜c3 h6 11 ♜ge4
♜d5 12 ♜g3 g6≈, Van der Wiel.

- 9 ... ♜xc6+ ♜d7
10 ♜xc6+ ♜e4

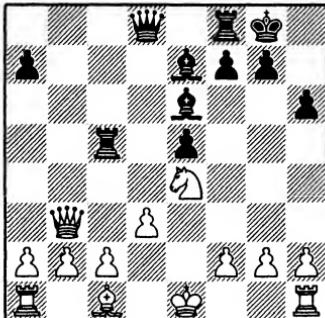
78 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜a5 6 ♜b5+ c6

11 ♜f3 ♜c8 (11 ... h6!? 12 ♜e4 ♜d5 13 0-0 0-0 14 d3 ♜c6 15 ♜e2 f5≈†, Gligoric) 12 ♜e4 ♜d5 13 a3 0-0 14 ♜bc3 ♜f4 15 ♜e2 ♜c6 16 g4 ♜e6 17 d3 ♜a8≈, Gavrikov-Poletaev, corr., 1957.

11 ...
12 ♜c3 0-0
 ♜f5

12 ... ♜c8 13 ♜e2 h6 14 ♜f3 e4
15 ♜e5 ♜f5≈, Saharov-Bahmatov,
USSR, 1960.

13 d3 ♜c8
14 ♜b5≈ ♜c5
15 ♜b3 h6
16 ♜ge4 ♜xe4
17 ♜xe4 ♜e6

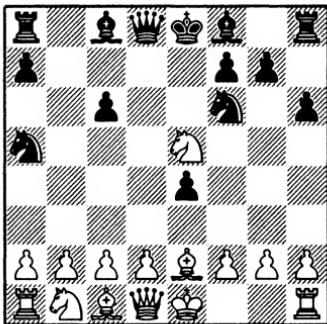


(a) 18 c4 ♜c8 19 0-0 (19 ♜e3 f5 20 ♜d2 f4≈) 19 ... f5 20 ♜g3 f4 21 ♜e4 f3≈;
(b) 18 ♜xc5 ♜xb3 19 ♜xb3 ♜b4+ 20 ♜d2 ♜xd2+ 21 ♜xd2 ♜d4 22 ♜c4 e4 23 0-0 exd3 24 cxd3 ♜xd3 25 b3=.

5

1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$
 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ d5 5 exd5 $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ c6
 7 dx c 6 bx c 6 8 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ h6 9 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ e4 10 $\mathbb{Q}e5$

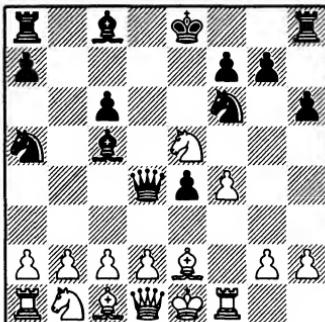
1	e4	e5	cx d 4 17 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}e4\pm$, Riand-
2	$\mathbb{Q}f3$	$\mathbb{Q}c6$	Mitkov, Geneva, 1993.
3	$\mathbb{Q}c4$	$\mathbb{Q}f6$	
4	$\mathbb{Q}g5$	d5	11 f4
5	ex d 5	$\mathbb{Q}a5$	11 $\mathbb{Q}g4?$! $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}xg4$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 13
6	$\mathbb{Q}b5+$	c6	0-0 $\mathbb{e}3\bar{t}$, Rosenfeld-Marshall, New
7	dx c 6	bx c 6	York, 1909.
8	$\mathbb{Q}e2$	h6	
9	$\mathbb{Q}f3$	e4	11 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5$
10	$\mathbb{Q}e5$		11 ... $\mathbb{Q}d2\pm$, Steinitz.



A

10 ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$

10 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 11 c3 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 12 f4 (12 d4!?) ex f 3 (12 ... $\mathbb{Q}c7$ 13 d4 ex d 3 14 $\mathbb{Q}xd3!$ 0-0 15 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}c2$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 17 b4 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 18 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ 19 $\mathbb{Q}xf4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}ae1\pm$, A.Mikhailishin) 13 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 0-0 14 d4 $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 15 0-0 c5 16 $\mathbb{Q}h1$



12 ... $\mathbb{Q}d8$

(a) 12 ... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 13 c3 $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ 0-0 15 b4 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}d8$ 17

80 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5

11 ♜a3 a5±, Estrin-Leonidov, USSR, 1972;

(b) 12 ... ♜b6 13 c3 ♜d6 14 b4
15 ♜b7 15 ♜a3 0-0 16 ♜ac4±, Kopylov-Bondarevsky, USSR, 1951.

13 c3

13 d4!? ♜b6 (13 ... ♜xd4? 14 c3±) 14 b4 (14 ♜e3 ♜d5 15 ♜g1 0-0 16 c4 ♜b4 17 ♜d2 ♜d3+! 18 ♜xd3 exd3 19 ♜xd3 ♜e8∞, Ragozin-Geller, USSR, 1949) 14 ... ♜d5! 15 bxa5 ♜h4+ 16 g3 ♜xa5+ 17 ♜d2 ♜xh2 18 ♜xa5 ♜xg3+=, Geller.

13 ... ♜d5
14 ♜a4

(a) 14 b4? ♜h4+ 15 g3 ♜xh2 16 bxc5 ♜xg3+ 17 ♜f2 ♜xf4†;
(b) 14 g3 ♜h3 15 b4 (15 ♜a4?! ♜xf1 16 ♜xc6 ♜xc6! 17 ♜xc6+ ♜d7†, Shirov-Tominsh, Riga 1984)
15 ... ♜xf1 16 ♜xf1 ♜xb4 17 cxb4 ♜d4 18 bxc5 ♜xa1 19 ♜c3 0-0 20 ♜c2 ♜ab8 21 ♜g2±.

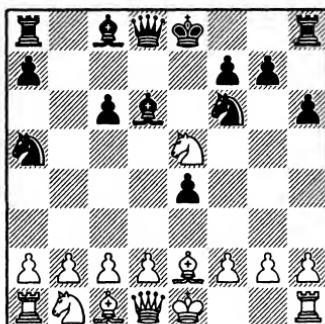
14 ... 0-0
15 ♜xe4 ♜e8

15 ... ♜h4+? 16 ♜d1 ♜e8 17 d4 f6 18 ♜d3±.

16 d4 ♜b6±

17 ♜d3 (17 g3!?; 17 ♜a3!?) 17 ... ♜f6 18 ♜e3 ♜g4 19 ♜g3 f6 20 ♜a3 (20 h3!? fxe5 21 fxe5 ♜f6 22 ♜xh6) 20 ... fxe5 21 fxe5, Mikhalchishin.

B 10 ... ♜d6



11 f4

(a) 11 ♜c4 ♜xc4 12 ♜xc4 ♜g4 13 ♜e2 0-0 14 h3 ♜h4!†, Steinitz;
(b) 11 ♜g4 ♜xg4 12 ♜xg4 ♜g5 13 h3 h5 14 d3 ♜g6 15 ♜xc8 ♜xg2†, Kiss-Korosparti, Hungary, 1992.

11 ... exf3

(a) 11 ... g5?! 12 d4 gxf4 13 ♜xf4 ♜d5 14 0-0 ♜b6 15 ♜xf7!±, Kopylov;
(b) 11 ... ♜c7 (12 d4—11 d4) 12 0-0 0-0 13 ♜c3 ♜f5 (13 ... a6 14 d4 exd3 15 ♜xd3 c5 16 ♜d2 ♜d8 17 ♜d5! ♜xd5 18 ♜xd5 ♜xe5 19 ♜xa8 ♜xb2 20 ♜xa5 ♜xa5 21 ♜ad1±, Mirzahadzaev-Nikitin, Simferopol, 1989; 13 ... ♜xe5?! 14 fxe5 ♜xe5 15 d4 exd3 16 ♜xd3 ♜e8 17 ♜f4±, Fine-Reshevsky, USA, 1940) 14 d3 ♜d5 5 b4 ♜b7 16 ♜xd5 (16 ♜b2 ♜ae8 17 g3 a5±, Timman-Gligoric, Bad Lauterberg, 1977) 16 ...

6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5 81

cxd5 17 d4 f6 18 c4! fxe5±,
Milvidas-Mooj, corr, 1988.

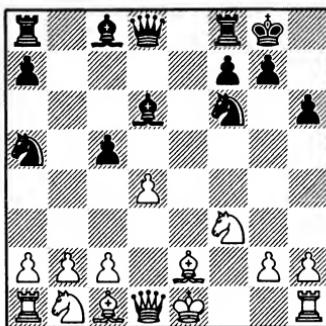
12 ♜xf3 0-0

12 ... ♜g4 13 0-0 ♜c7 14 h3
♖h2+ 15 ♜h1 h5 16 d4 ♜g3 17
♜d3 ♜e6 18 ♜e2 intending 19
c4!±, Estrin-Anufriev, USSR, 1946.

13 d4 c5

(a) 13 ... ♜c7 14 0-0 (14 ♜c3
♜e8 15 d4 a6 16 ♜e5!±, Groszpet-
er-Hardicsay, Budapest, 1978) 14 ...
c5 15 ♜c3 a6 16 d5 (16 ♜h1 ♜b7
17 ♜e3 ♜ad8 18 ♜g1 ♜fe8 19 ♜e1
♜c6 20 d5 ♜b4±, Spassky-Geller,
Goteborg, 1955) 16 ... ♜e8 (16 ...
♜b7 17 ♜h1 ♜fe8 18 ♜h4 ♜e5 19
♜f5 ♜ad8=) 17 ♜h1 ♜b8 18 a3
♜g4±, Estrin-Levenfish, USSR,
1949;

(b) 13 ... ♜e8 14 ♜c3 ♜g4 15 0-0
♜c7 16 ♜h1 ♜b8 17 a3 ♜h5 18 b4
♜b7 19 ♜e5±, Romanov-Baranov,
corr, 1964.



14 0-0

(a) 14 c3?! ♜e8 15 0-0 ♜b7 16
♜bd2 ♜g4±;

(b) 14 dxc5 ♜xc5 15 ♜xd8 ♜xd8
16 ♜d2 ♜c6 17 ♜c3, Timman-
Bisguier, Sombor, 1974, 17 ...
♜g4±, Timman.

14 ... ♜e8

14 ... cxd4!? 15 ♜h1 ♜c5 16 c3
dxc3 17 ♜xc3=.

15 ♜h1

15 ♜c3 cxd4 16 ♜xd4 ♜c6 17
♜h4 ♜b8, Estrin-Strand, corr, 1966,
18 a3!∞, Gligoric.

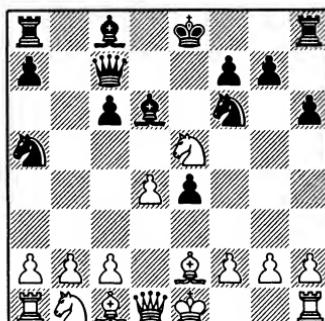
15 ... ♜b7
16 ♜c3 cxd4±

17 ♜xd4 ♜c6 18 ♜h4 ♜e5 19
♜d2 ♜g6 20 ♜d4 ♜e4 21 ♜c4
♜f4 22 ♜xf4 ♜xf4±, Vukcevic-
Romanishin, Hastings, 1976/77.

C

10 ... ♜d6
11 d4 ♜c7

11 ... c5?!, Nenashev.



82 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5

12 f4

12 ♜d2?! 0-0 (12 ... ♜xe5 13 dxe5 ♜xe5 14 ♜c3 ♜g5 15 ♜d6±; 12 ... ♜b7 13 0-0 0-0 14 ♜a3 ♜e6?! 15 ♜c1 ♜ad8 16 ♜ac4 ♜xc4 17 ♜xc4 ♜xe5 18 dxe5 ♜xe5 19 ♜f4±, Bogolyubov-Zimmerman, Zurich, 1928) 13 0-0 ♜b7 14 ♜a3 ♜xe5 15 dxe5 ♜xe5 16 ♜c4 ♜e7 17 ♜c1 (17 ♜e3! ♜d8 18 ♜e1 △ 19 ♜c3±) 17 ... ♜e8 18 b3 ♜d5 19 ♜b2 ♜f5 20 ♜fe1 ♜c5=, Nunn-Nikolic, Nastved, 1985;

12 ... 0-0
13 c3

13 ♜c3 ♜d8 14 0-0 (14 ♜e3!?) a6 15 ♜e1 c5 16 dxc5 ♜xc5 17 ♜h1 ♜b7±, Abakarov-Sedov, USSR, 1974.

13 ... c5
14 ♜a3 ♜d8

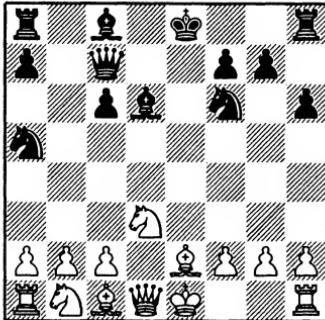
14 ... a6 15 ♜c2 ♜d8 16 0-0 ♜b8 17 ♜e1 ♜c6≈, Suetin-Keres, USSR, 1950.

15 ♜b5 ♜b6
16 ♜xd6 ♜xd6≈

17 ♜e3 ♜xb2 18 ♜c1 ♜xc1+ 19 ♜xc1 cxd4 20 ♜xd4 ♜e6∞.

D

10 ... ♜d6
11 d4 exd3
12 ♜xd3 ♜c7



13 h3

(a) 13 g3 0-0 14 ♜f4 ♜xf4 15 ♜xf4 g5 16 ♜d4 ♜e7 17 ♜d3 ♜g4 18 ♜c3 ♜ad8≈, Ljubojevic-Van der Sterren, Wijk aan Zee, 1988;
(b) 13 ♜d2 0-0 (13 ... ♜a6 14 ♜f3 0-0 15 0-0 ♜ad8 16 b3 ♜fe8 17 ♜b2 ♜e4→, Belov-Nezhmetdinov, Omsk, 1961) 14 b4 ♜d5! 15 ♜b2 ♜xb4 16 ♜e4 [16 ♜xb4 ♜xb4 17 0-0 ♜d8 (17 ... ♜b8?! 18 ♜b3 ♜d8 19 ♜e5! ♜xd1 20 ♜xc7 ♜xa1 21 ♜xa1 ♜b7 22 ♜d1!±, Ragozin-Botvinik, Moscow, 1945) 18 ♜d3 ♜f4 19 ♜e4!∞, Tartakover] 16 ... ♜e7 17 0-0 ♜c4 18 ♜xg7?! ♜xg7 19 ♜xb4∞, Crepan-Truta, Ptuj, 1990;
(c) 13 b4 ♜c4 14 ♜d2 ♜xd2 15 ♜xd2 0-0 16 h3 ♜f5 17 0-0 ♜ad8±, A.Mikhailchishin-Geller, Dortmund, 1991.

13 ... 0-0

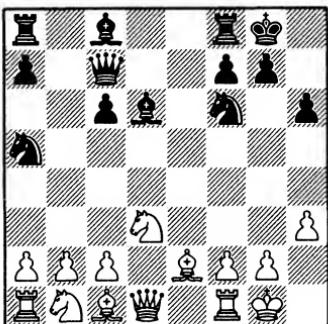
13 ... ♜f5?! △ 14 ... 0-0-0.

14 0-0

14 ♜d2 c5 (14 ... ♜f5—14 0-0)
15 b3 (15 c4?! ♜f5 16 0-0 ♜ad8≈,

6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5 83

Castaldi-Lokvenc, Venezia 1948)
15 ... c4 16 bxc4 ♜xc4 17 ♜xc4
♝xc4 18 0-0 ♜b7 19 ♜b2 ♜e4 20
♜f3 ♜fe8 21 ♜el ♜ad8=,
Junge-Poletaev, corr, 1959.



14 ... ♜f5

(a) 14 ... c5 15 c4! ♜xc4 16 ♜c3
♜a6?! (16 ... ♜b7 17 ♜e1±; 16 ...
a6 17 ♜b3 ♜b6 18 ♜f3 ♜b7=) 17
♝a4 ♜a5 18 ♜e3 ♜ab8 19 ♜ab1 c4
20 ♜e1±, Ragozin-Gligoric, Mos-
cow, 1947;

(b) 14 ... ♜b8 15 ♜d2 c5 16 b3
(16 c4 ♜f5 17 b3 ♜bd8 18 ♜f3
♜fe8 19 ♜e3 ♜xe3=?±, Ruck-
Zsinka, Szombathely, 1993) 16 ...
♜f5 (16 ... c4 17 ♜xc4 ♜xc4 18
bxc4 ♜d8 19 ♜e3 ♜e4 20 ♜f3
♝xc4 21 ♜xa7 ♜b5=, Majevski-
Marcinkiewicz, corr, 1975; 16 ...
♜d8?!? 17 ♜b2 c4 18 bxc4 ♜xb2 19
♜xb2 ♜e5=) 17 ♜f3 c4 18 bxc4
♜xc4 19 ♜xc4 ♜xc4 20 ♜e3 a5 21
a4 ♜bc8=, Majevski-Drazkovski,
corr, 1993.

15 ♜d2

♜ad8

15 ... ♜fe8 16 a3 ♜ad8 17 b4?
♜e7!?, Fischmeier-Gligoric, USA,
1972.

16 ♜el

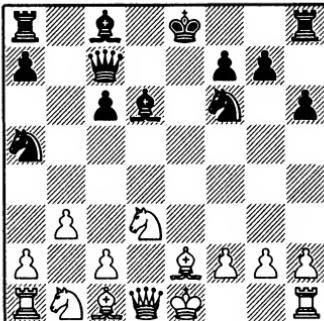
16 ♜f3 c5 17 b3 c4 18 bxc4
♜xc4 19 ♜xc4 ♜xc4 20 ♜b2=,
Ekelin-Gruntal, Finland, 1995; 16
b3 ♜fe8 17 ♜f3 c5 18 ♜el c4 19
bxc4 ♜xc4 20 ♜f1 ♜e4→, Sosnin-
Golovko, Moscow, 1949.

16 ... ♜d5=

17 ♜f1 c5 18 ♜f3 ♜g6 19 c4
♜f6 20 ♜b3 ♜xc4! 21 ♜dxc5?!
♜xc5 22 ♜xc4 ♜b4??, Holmov-
Geller, Elista 1995

E

10 ...
11 d4
12 ♜xd3
13 b3



13 ...

0-0

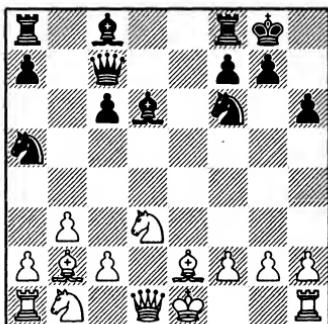
84 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5

(a) 13 ... ♜f5!? 14 ♜b2 0-0-0! 15 ♜d2 ♜he8 16 ♜f1 ♜b8 17 b4 ♜b7 18 a3, Short-Van der Sterren, Wijk aan Zee, 1987, 18 ... ♜d5! 19 ♜g1 ♜f4→;

(b) 13 ... c5 14 ♜a3 (14 c4!, Nenashev; 14 ♜f3?! ♜b8 15 c4 0-0 16 ♜b2 ♜e8 17 ♜f1 ♜e4 18 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 19 ♜c3 ♜e6, Beshukov-Malaniuk, Kstovo, 1997) 14 ... a6 (14 ... ♜d7?! 15 h3 0-0 16 0-0 ♜ab8 17 ♜d2 ♜e6 18 ♜b2±, Herbrechtsmeier-Spassky, West Germany, 1989) 15 ♜f3 ♜b8 16 0-0! ♜xh2+ 17 ♜h1 ♜d6 18 ♜e1 ♜e6 19 ♜d2±, Honfi-Kluger, Hungary, 1965;

13 ... ♜e5 14 ♜xe5 ♜xe5 15 c3 0-0 16 0-0 ♜e8 17 ♜f3 ♜a6 18 ♜e3 ♜xf1 19 ♜xf1±, Harding-Griffith, Dublin, 1991.

14 ♜b2



14 ... ♜e4

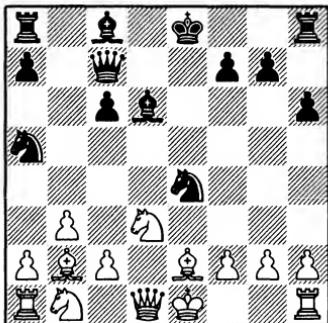
(a) 14 ... ♜f5 15 h3 ♜fe8 [15 ... ♜ad8 16 0-0 c5 17 ♜d2 (17 ♜a3 ♜e4 18 ♜el a6 19 c4 ♜fe8 20 f4 ♜c6±, Herbrechtsmeier-Berry, corr, 1993) 17 ... c4 18 ♜xc4 ♜xc4

19 bxc4 ♜xc4 20 ♜xf6 gxf6 21 ♜g4±, Mestel-Flear, London, 1986] 16 0-0 ♜e4 17 ♜c3 ♜ad8 18 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 19 ♜f3 ♜e6 20 ♜g4±, Howell-Pein, Wrexham, 1995;

(b) 14 ... ♜e8 15 h3 ♜e7 (15 ... ♜e4 16 ♜c3 ♜c4 17 ♜xe4! ♜xb2 18 ♜xb2 ♜xe4 19 0-0±) 16 ♜c3 ♜e4 (16 ... c5 17 0-0 c4 18 ♜f3 cxd3 19 ♜xa8 ♜e5 20 f4 ♜c5+ 21 ♜h1 dxc2 22 ♜xc2 ♜f5 23 b4 ♜c8∞, Honfi-Polgar, Budapest, 1968) 17 0-0 ♜xc3 18 ♜xc3 ♜xb3 (18 ... ♜xe2? 19 ♜xa5 ♜f5 20 ♜e1±, Kasparov-Timman, Moscow, 1994) 19 axb3 ♜xe2 20 ♜d4 a6 21 ♜e1±, Harley-Pein, England, 1996.

(c) 14 ... ♜d5 15 h3 [15 ♜c3?! ♜f4 16 0-0 (16 ♜xf4 ♜xf4 17 h3 ♜h2 18 ♜d4 ♜e5 19 ♜h4 ♜f5 (19 ... ♜e8? 20 0-0-0! ♜xc3 21 ♜xc3 ♜xe2 22 ♜d8+ ♜h7 23 ♜h8+!!+) 20 0-0-0 ♜b7 21 ♜d3±, Harkiv-Nikolaev, telephone, 1975) 16 ... ♜f5 (16 ... ♜xe2 17 ♜xe2 ♜h2 18 ♜h1 ♜d6 19 ♜e4†; 16 ... ♜xd3 17 ♜xd3 ♜h2 18 ♜h1 ♜e5 19 ♜h5 f5 20 ♜ael ♜f6 21 ♜a4 ♜xb2 22 ♜xb2±, King-Zsinka, Dortmund, 1987) 17 ♜xf4 ♜xf4 18 g3 ♜ad8 19 ♜d3 ♜g5 20 ♜f3±, Martinuik-Badzharani, corr, 1994] 15 ... ♜f5 16 0-0 ♜ad8 17 ♜h1!? [17 ♜c3 ♜b4 (17 ... ♜f6 18 ♜e1 ♜b7 19 ♜f1±, Honfi-Ciocaltea, Wijk aan Zee, 1969) 18 ♜h1 ♜fe8 19 ♜xb4 ♜xb4 20 ♜d3 ♜xd3 21 cxd3 ♜f4 22 ♜e2±, Losev-Frolov, Moscow, 1995] 17 ... c5 18 ♜c3 c4 19 ♜b5 ♜d7 20 dxc4 ♜xc4 21 ♜xd6 ♜xb2 21 ♜xb2 ♜xd6 23 ♜d3±, Morozovich-Balachov, Novgorod, 1997.

6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5 85



15 ♜c3

(a) 15 ♜d2 ♜f5 (15 ... f5!? 16 ♜f3 c5 17 ♜de5 ♜b7 18 ♜c4 ♜f4 19 0-0 ♜ad8 20 ♜e1 ♜xc4 21 ♜xc4 ♜h7±, Soos-Petran, Hungary, 1991) 16 ♜xe4 ♜xe4=, Honfi-Geller, Kislovodsk, 1968;

(b) 15 h3!? ♜d8 16 0-0 ♜b8 17 ♜d2 f5 18 ♜f3 c5 19 ♜xe4 fxe4 20 ♜xe4 ♜h2+ 21 ♜h1 c4 21 ♜h5!†, Herbrechtsmeier-Lach, Germany, 1997.

15 ... f5

(a) 15 ... ♜xc3 16 ♜xc3 c5 17 h3 c4 18 ♜b2 ♜e5 (18 ... ♜d8 19 ♜d4 ♜f8 20 ♜e5±) 19 ♜d2 ♜xc3 20 ♜xc3 ♜e8 21 ♜d1 f5 22 ♜e3 f4 23 ♜d5 ♜f7∞, Arakhamia-Smyslov, London, 1996;

(b) 15 ... ♜f5 16 h3 ♜ad8 17 0-0 ♜fe8 18 ♜f3 ♜g5 19 ♜g4 ♜g6 20 ♜h1±, Morozevich-Onischuk, Moscow, 1996;

(c) 15 ... ♜e8 16 h3 ♜a6 17 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 18 0-0 ♜d8 19 ♜f3 ♜ee8 20 ♜e1±, Bohak-Shuster, corr, 1974.

16 h3

(a) 16 f3 ♜c5 17 ♜d2 ♜d8!±;

(b) 16 f4 ♜a6 17 0-0 ♜ad8±, Morozevich.

16 ... ♜a6 ∞

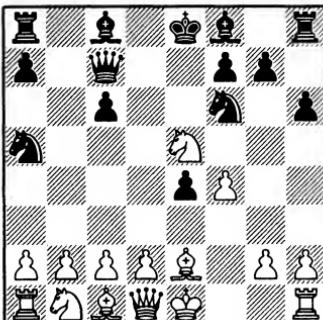
16 ... ♜b7? 17 0-0 a6 (17 ... c5? 18 ♜b5 ♜c6 19 ♜xd6 ♜c3 20 ♜f3+–) 18 ♜e1 c5 19 ♜d1 ♜ae8 20 ♜c1 ♜e5 21 ♜xe4 fxe4 22 ♜xe5 ♜xe5 23 ♜d2±, Morozevich-Onishuk, Alushta, 1996;

17 0-0 ♜ad8

18 ♜e1 c5 (18 ... ♜fe8 19 ♜d1) 19 ♜h1 (19 ♜d1!? c4 20 ♜c1∞, Ne-nashev) 19 ... ♜b7? 20 ♜f3∞, Morozevich.

F

10 ...
11 f4



11 d4!—10 ... ♜d6.

11 ... ♜c5

11 ... ♜d6 12 d4 exd3 (12 ... 0-0 —C) 13 ♜xd3±.

86 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜f3 e4 10 ♜e5

12 d4

13 cxd3

0-0

14 ♜c3

♜b8!

12 c3 ♜b7 13 b4 ♜b6 14 a4 a5
15 b5 (15 bxa5 ♜xa5 16 ♜e3
♜e6∞, Soloviev-Ivanov, Moscow,
1957) 15 ... 0-0 16 bxc6 ♜c5! 17
♜a3 ♜d5→, Jovcic-Bohak, corr,
1972.

14 ... ♜d8 15 ♜d2 ♜b8 16 ♜c2
♜d4=, Jovcic-Preinfalk, corr, 1975.

12 ...

exd3

15 ♜c2

♜e8

16 ♜d2

♜d4∞

17 ♜f3 c5→.

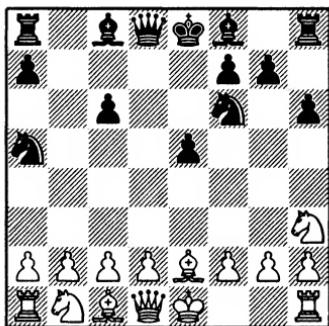
Jovcic-Berglez, corr, 1978.

6

1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$
 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ d5 5 exd5 $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}b5+$ c6
 7 dx c 6 bxc6 8 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ h6 9 $\mathbb{Q}h3$

1	e4	e5
2	$\mathbb{Q}f3$	$\mathbb{Q}c6$
3	$\mathbb{Q}c4$	$\mathbb{Q}f6$
4	$\mathbb{Q}g5$	d5
5	exd5	$\mathbb{Q}a5$
6	$\mathbb{Q}b5+$	c6
7	dx c 6	bxc6
8	$\mathbb{Q}e2$	h6
9	$\mathbb{Q}h3$	

Steinitz.



A

9 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5$

(a) 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 10 0-0 $\mathbb{W}d7$ 11 $\mathbb{W}e1$ [11 d3 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ (11 ... $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 12 gxh3 $\mathbb{W}xh3$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{W}h4$ 15 $\mathbb{W}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 16 f4!±) 12 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 0-0 13 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ $\mathbb{Q}ad8$ (13 ... $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 14 gxh3 $\mathbb{W}xh3$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ e4 16 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ ±) 14 $\mathbb{Q}g1$!]

$\mathbb{W}c7$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}ge2$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}g3$ ±, Rabiega-Mainka, West Germany, 1991] 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 12 gxh3 $\mathbb{W}xh3$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ ±, Fischer; (b) 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10 d3 $\mathbb{W}c7$ (10 ... 0-0 11 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}h1$ c5 13 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}c7$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}bd2$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 16 $\mathbb{W}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}b5$ ±, Klamann-Faibisovich, Leningrad, 1979) 11 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 12 gxh3 $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ ±, Ribeiro-Lopez, Candas, 1992;

(c) 9 ... g5 10 d3 g4 (10 ... $\mathbb{Q}b7$!?) 10 ... $\mathbb{W}d5$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ e4 12 dxe4 $\mathbb{W}e1$!?) 11 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}d6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ ±, Gligoric;

(d) 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 10 gxh3 $\mathbb{W}d5$ (10 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5$!?) 11 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ e4 12 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}e5$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ (13 $\mathbb{W}e2$!?) $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 14 $\mathbb{W}e2$ 0-0 15 d3 exd3 16 $\mathbb{W}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 17 cxd3±, Steinitz;

(e) 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 11 d3 (11 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}c8$ =, Psakhis-Belavsky, Moscow, 1993) 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 13 gxh3 $\mathbb{W}h4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ ±;

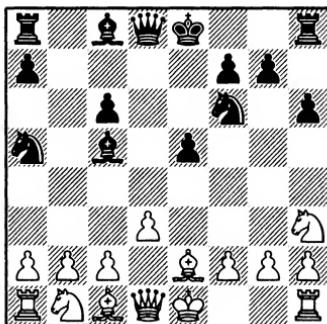
(f) 9 ... $\mathbb{W}d4$ 10 d3 $\mathbb{W}h4$ 11 0-0! (11 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 12 $\mathbb{W}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 13 a3 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 14 c4 $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 15 b4 0-0-0 16 c5 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ ±, Maroczy, 17 bxc5 $\mathbb{Q}xc5$ 18 $\mathbb{W}g5$!?) 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}xh3$ 12 gxh3 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ 0-0 14 $\mathbb{Q}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}ad8$ 15 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ ±, Dolmatov-Fernandez, Barcelona, 1985.

10 d3

88 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜h3

(a) 10 0-0 g5!? [10 ... 0-0 11 c3?!, ♜b7 12 ♜a4 ♜xh3 13 gxh3 ♜d6 14 d3 ♜d5 15 f3 ♜b6 16 ♜h4 ♜c7 17 ♜d1 f5→, Steinitz-Chigorin, Cuba (m/12), 1892] 11 ♜h1 g4 12 ♜g1 ♜e4 13 b4 (13 ♜xg4!? ♜xf2 14 ♜xf2 ♜xf2, Gottschall; 13 ♜e1 ♜d4 14 ♜d1 ♜xf2+ 15 ♜xf2 ♜xf2 16 ♜xe5 ♜e6†, Fischer) 13 ... ♜xf2+ (13 ... ♜xf2 14 d3 ♜h4 15 dx4 ♜g3 16 ♜h3 ♜xh2 17 ♜xh2 g3+ 18 ♜g1 ♜xh3→, Gottschall) 14 ♜xf2 ♜xf2 15 bxa5 ♜h4! 16 ♜f1 ♜g3 17 h3 ♜g8→, Fischer;

(b) 10 ♜c3 ♜d4 (10 ... 0-0 11 d3 ♜b8 12 a3 ♜f5 13 ♜f3 g5 14 g4 ♜d7 15 ♜g1 ♜c8, Rapoport-Pelech, Los Angeles, 1991, 16 h3 △ 17 ♜ge2) 11 d3 0-0 12 ♜e3 (12 0-0 ♜h4 13 ♜h1 ♜xh3 14 gxh3, Kuindzhi-Klovan, Tbilisi, 1973, 14 ... ♜xf2!?, Gligoric) 12 ... ♜d6 13 ♜d2!±.



10 ...

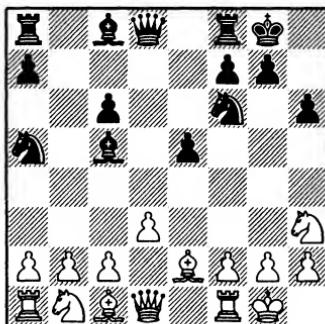
0-0

(a) 10 ... g5 11 ♜c3 ♜b7 12 ♜e4 ♜xe4 13 dxe4 ♜d6 14 ♜d3 g4 15 ♜g1 f5 16 exf5 e4 17 ♜e2 ♜xf5 18 ♜e3±, Kuczynski-Woda, Poland, 1990;

(b) 10 ... ♜xh3 11 gxh3 ♜d4 12 0-0 ♜h4 13 ♜f3 ♜xh3 (13 ... 0-0-0 14 ♜d2 ♜b7 15 ♜xc6 ♜d6 16 ♜g2±, Renner-Wimmer, Germany, 1991) 14 ♜g2 ♜e6 15 ♜f3 ♜d5 16 ♜d2 ♜b7 17 ♜c3 ♜e7 18 ♜h3 f5 19 ♜h5 ♜f7 20 ♜e2 ♜d4 21 ♜a4!±, Ernst-Sammalino, Reykjavik, 1995.

11 0-0

11 ♜c3 ♜b8 [11 ... ♜xh3 12 gxh3 ♜b7 13 ♜f3 ♜d7 14 ♜g2 ♜d8 15 0-0 ♜e6 16 ♜h1 ♜ab8 17 ♜e2 ♜d5 18 b3 f5∞, Lombardy-Rubinetto, Nice, 1974; 11 ... ♜d5 12 ♜a4? (12 0-0!) 12 ... ♜d6 13 ♜g1 f5 14 c3 (14 ♜f3 e4 15 ♜d4 ♜d7†) 14 ... ♜d7 15 d4 e4 16 c4 ♜e7! 17 ♜c3 ♜e6 ≈, Steinitz-Chigorin, 1892 (tel)] 12 a3 ♜d5 13 ♜e4 ♜b6 14 0-0 ♜xh3 15 gxh3 f5 16 ♜c3 ♜xc3 17 bxc3 ♜h4→, Efimov-Kalinsky, Riga, 1982.



11 ...

∜b7

(a) 11 ... ♜d5?! 12 c4 {12 ♜c3 ♜h4 [12 ... ♜xc3 13 bxc3 ♜h4 14 ♜e3 (14 ♜h1 ♜xh3 15 gxh3 ♜xh3 16 ♜f3 ♜d6 17 ♜g2 ♜h4 18 ♜f3

e4 19 ♜h3=, Platonov-Geller, Moscow, 1969) 14 ... ♜xe3 15 fxe3 ♜xh3 16 gxh3 ♜xh3 17 ♜f3±, Heineman-Slobodian, Gladbach, 1997} 13 ♜d2 ♜b6 14 ♜f3 ♜xh3 15 gxh3 ♜ad8 16 ♜g2 f5 17 ♜e1 e4 18 ♜xd5 ♜xd5 19 dxe4±, Mednis-Westerinen, Budapest, 1976} 12 ... ♜e7 (12 ... ♜c7 13 ♜h1 ♜xh3 14 gxh3 ♜e6 15 ♜e3 ♜d4 16 ♜c3±, Vejnger-Rytov, USSR, 1972) 13 ♜h1 ♜xh3 14 gxh3 ♜f5 15 f4 exf4 16 ♜xf4 ♜e3 17 ♜xe3 ♜xe3 18 ♜c3±, Steinitz-Chigorin, Havana, (m/6), 1892;

(b) 11 ... ♜xh3 12 gxh3 ♜d7 13 ♜f3 (13 ♜g2!?) 13 ... ♜xh3 14 ♜d2 ♜ad8 15 ♜g2 ♜f5 16 ♜e1 ♜fe8 17 ♜e4 ♜b6, Fischer-Bisguier, New York, 1963, 18 b4! ♜b7 19 b5!±, Fischer;

(c) 11 ... ♜b8 12 ♜h1 ♜d5 13 ♜g1 f5 14 ♜c3 ♜e6 15 ♜xd5 cxd5 16 f4 exf4 17 ♜xf4 d4 18 ♜f1±, Malaniuk-Kruppa, Lviv, 1984;

(d) 11 ... ♜h7 (Gottschall) 12 ♜f3 (12 ♜h1!? △ 13 f4) ♜c7 13 ♜h1 ♜b7 14 ♜g1 ♜d8, Hansson-Ponomarenko, corr, 1982, 15 ♜e3±;

(e) 11 ... ♜e8 12 ♜c3 ♜xh3 13 gxh3 ♜d7 14 ♜g4 ♜xg4 15 hxg4±, Fischer-Radojcic, New York, 1963.

12 ♜c3

12 ♜h1 g5!?, Markovetz-Charousek, Budapest, 1896

12 ... ♜b6

12 ... ♜d5 13 ♜f3 ♜b6 14 ♜e2 ♜e8 15 ♜e1 (15 ♜h1!?) 15 ... ♜xc3 (15 ... ♜c5 16 ♜f4! ♜b4 17 ♜h5

爵e6 18 ♜e3 ♜d7 19 ♜e4±, Chandler-Speelman, Hastings, 1989/90) 16 bxc3 ♜d7 17 ♜a3 ♜b8 18 ♜ab1±, Nunn-Hardicsay, Budapest, 1978.

13 ♜h1 ♜e8

13 ... ♜c5 14 f4 (14 ♜g1!?; 14 ♜e3!? △ 15 d4±; 14 ♜f3 ♜d5 15 ♜g1 f5 16 ♜ge2 ♜a6 17 ♜el e4!±, Kuindzhi-Klovan, USSR, 1983) 14 ... e4! 15 ♜f2 exd3 16 ♜xd3 ♜f5±, Hamann-Geller, Kislovodsk, 1966.

14 f4

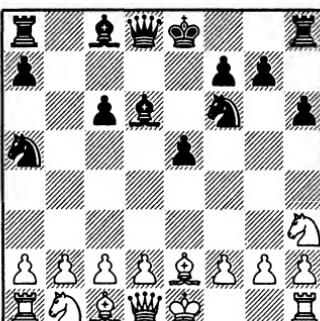
14 ♜e3!? ♜c7 15 ♜g1±.

14 ... ♜c7 15 fxe5 ♜xe5±

16 ♜f4 ♜xh3 17 gxh3 ♜xf4 18 ♜xf4 ♜c5, Dolmatov-Ivkov, Moscow, 1985, 19 ♜f3!? ♜e6 20 ♜xf6 ♜xf6 21 ♜xc6±.

B

9 ... ♜d6



90 6 ♜b5+ c6 7 dxc6 bxc6 8 ♜e2 h6 9 ♜h3

10 d3

10 d4 (Chigorin) 10 ... e4 (10 ... ♜c7!?) 11 dx5 ♜xe5 12 f4 ♜d6 13 0-0 ♜e6 14 ♜f2 0-0-0 15 ♜d3 g5=, Steinitz-Blackburne, Wien, 1898; 10 ... exd4? 11 ♜xd4 0-0 12 ♜f4±) 11 ♜f4 ♜c7 12 g3 0-0 13 c4?! (13 0-0!?) g5! 14 ♜g2 ♜h3 15 0-0 ♜ad8 16 ♜e3 ♜h7 17 ♜d2 f5 18 c5 ♜e7 19 b4 ♜b7, Dolmatov-Ziatdinov, Moscow, 1983, 20 ♜c4±.

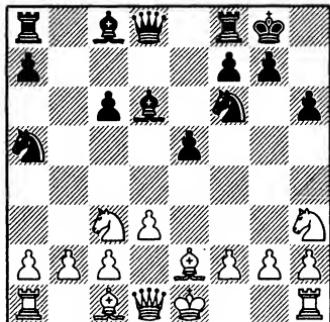
10 ...

0-0

10 ... ♜f5 11 ♜c3 ♜c7 12 ♜f3 ♜d8 13 ♜e2 0-0 14 ♜d2 ♜e6 15 ♜e4 ♜xe4 16 dxe4 c5, Heinerman-Meyer, Germany, 1997, 17 b3 ♜c6 18 c3±.

11 ♜c3

11 0-0 ♜d5 12 c4 ♜e7 13 ♜c3 ♜g6 14 ♜h1 ♜xh3 15 gxh3 ♜h4 16 ♜g1 ♜xh3 17 ♜e4 ♜c7∞, Veinger-Wittman, Munich, 1987.



11 ...

♜d5

(a) 11 ... ♜b8 12 0-0 ♜b4 13 ♜h1!?(13 ♜f3 ♜h4 14 ♜h1 e4?!) 15 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 16 ♜xe4 ♜xh3 17 gxh3 ♜xh3 18 f4±, Zurnuly-Bidean, Paris, 1993) 13 ... ♜xh3 14 gxh3 ♜h4 15 ♜gl ♜xh3 16 ♜g3 ♜xg3 (16 ... ♜h4 17 ♜g1 ♜e8 18 ♜e4±, Short-Nikolic, Skelleftea, 1989). 17 hxg3±;

(b) 11 ... ♜f5 12 0-0 ♜d7 13 ♜h1 ♜ad8 14 ♜g1 ♜fe8 15 ♜e3 ♜b8 16 ♜e1 ♜b7 17 ♜d1 ♜c7 18 f4±, Tuesen-M.Hansen, Copenhagen, 1991.

12 ♜e4

12 ♜f3 ♜xc3 (12 ... ♜c7 13 ♜gl f5 14 ♜ge2 g5 15 h4!?, Siero-No-gueiras, Cuba, 1982) 13 bxc3 ♜h4 14 ♜g1 f5 15 g3 ♜f6 16 ♜e2 e4 17 ♜g2 ♜a6∞, Tringov-Geller, Havana, 1971; 12 ♜d2 ♜b8 13 ♜c1 ♜xh3 14 gxh3 ♜f4 15 ♜g1 f5 16 ♜f1 c5∞, Bobkov-Korelov, corr, 1975.

12 ...

♜c7

13 c4

♜e7

14 0-0

f5

15 ♜c3

g5±

16 ♜h1 ♜g6 17 b4 ♜b7 18 f3 ♜d6 19 ♜e3 ♜e6 20 ♜b1±, Kamsky-Yusupov, Tilburg, 1992.

7

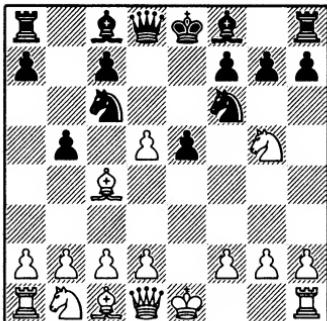
1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$
 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ d5 5 exd5 b5

- 1 e4
 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$
 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$
 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$
 5 exd5

Ulvestad.

- e5
 $\mathbb{Q}c6$
 $\mathbb{Q}f6$
 d5
 b5!?

$\mathbb{Q}ge4$ $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xe4$ $\mathbb{Q}b7\bar{t}$,
 Milutinovic-Miell, Portoroz, 1994)
 7 ... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ (7 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5!?$, Gligoric) 8 f3
 $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 9 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xc2$ 10 $\mathbb{W}xc4$ $\mathbb{Q}g6$ 11
 h4 $\mathbb{B}b8$ 12 a3 $\mathbb{Q}h5$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 14
 d3 0-0 15 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}h8$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}e3\pm$, An-
 dersen-Carstensen, Denmark, 1959.



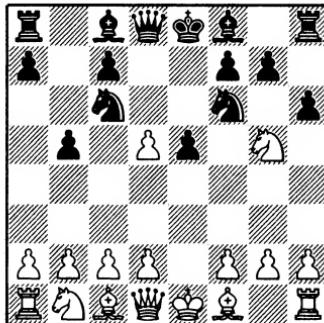
6 $\mathbb{Q}f1$

- (a) 6 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{W}xd5$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ [7
 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$ $\mathbb{W}xc6$ 8 $\mathbb{W}f3$ (8 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 9
 $\mathbb{W}f3$ e4 10 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ 0-0-0 11 $\mathbb{W}f5+$ $\mathbb{Q}b8$
 12 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}c5!$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd8\bar{t}$,
 Morello-Panov, Venice, 1997) 8 ...
 e4 9 $\mathbb{W}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}c5!\bar{t}$] 7 ... $\mathbb{W}xg2$ 8 $\mathbb{W}f3$
 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 10 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 11
 $\mathbb{Q}xc6!$ $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ 13
 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ 0-0-0 14 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$ $\mathbb{Q}he8$ 15 d4
 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xe8+$ $\mathbb{Q}xe8=$, Kovacs-
 Hennings, Sarajevo, 1969;

(b) 6 dxc6 bxc4 7 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ (7 $\mathbb{W}e2$
 $\mathbb{W}d5$ 8 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{W}xc6$ 10

6 ... h6

6 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd5?$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 8 d4
 exd4 9 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ [9 ... $\mathbb{W}f6$ 10 $\mathbb{W}f3?$
 (10 $\mathbb{Q}f3!?$) $\mathbb{Q}de7$ 11 c3 h6! 12
 $\mathbb{W}xf6$ gxf6 13 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 0-0-0 14 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$
 d3 15 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 16 f4 a6! \bar{t} ,
 Nadyrhanov-Obuhov, Russia, 1997]
 10 $\mathbb{W}h5!$ g6 11 $\mathbb{W}h6$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 12 $\mathbb{W}g7$
 0-0-0 13 $\mathbb{W}xf7\pm$, Fine.



7 $\mathbb{Q}f3$

(a) 7 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 8 dxc6 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ (8
... $\mathbb{W}d5!?$ 9 $\mathbb{W}f3$ $\mathbb{W}c5$ 10 b4 $\mathbb{W}xb4$

92 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 b5

11 ♜b3 ♜xb3 12 axb3 b4∞, Veinger-Heblen, Rishon Le Zion, 1992) 9 d4 (9 ♜e2 ♜e4! 10 0-0 ♜xf2+! 11 ♜xf2 ♜xf2 12 ♜f1! ♜f8 13 ♜xf2 ♜g8 14 ♜e3 ♜h4, Howell-Volzhin, Calcutta, 1996, 15 ♜xb5! ♜b8! 16 ♜d3 ♜b4 17 c4±, Howell; 9 ♜f3 ♜f8 10 ♜c3 ♜g8 11 ♜xb5 ♜e6 12 ♜e2 ♜g4 13 f3 ♜f2+ 14 ♜f1 ♜h4!, Primakov-Shebeniuk, corr, 1987; 9 ♜xb5 ♜g4 10 0-0 ♜h4 11 h3 ♜xf2+ 12 ♜h1, Kazhoks-Kahn, corr, 1987, 12 ... ♜e8! 13 ♜e2 h5!, 9 d3 ♜d5 10 ♜f3 ♜d6 11 ♜e3 ♜g4 12 ♜g3 ♜xe3 13 fxe3 ♜b4+ 14 ♜d2 ♜xb2!, Mirkov-Lehner, Stockeran, 1991) 9 ... ♜xd4 (9 ... exd4! 10 ♜e2 ♜f8 11 0-0 ♜g8 12 ♜d2 ♜d6 13 ♜f3 ♜f5 14 ♜d2 ♜e4→, Hunerfauth-Zugehor, corr, 1990) 10 ♜e2 ♜d5 11 0-0 ♜xc6 12 c3 ♜b6 13 ♜b3 ♜e6 14 ♜xb5 ♜xb5 15 ♜xb5 ♜ad8±;

(b) 7 ♜e6 fxe6 8 dxc6 ♜c5 9 ♜d3 (9 d4 ♜xd4 10 ♜d3 0-0 11 0-0 ♜d5 12 ♜e2 a6 13 c3 ♜b6 14 a4 e4!, Morozevich-Piket, London, 1995) 9 ... 0-0 (9 ... e4?!) 10 0-0 ♜d4 (10 ... e4?! 11 ♜e2 e5 12 d3±) 11 h3 a6?! △ 12 ... e4!;

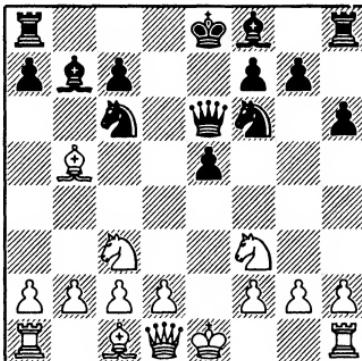
(c) 7 dxc6 hxg5 8 d4 (8 ♜xb5? ♜d5 9 ♜e2 ♜xg2 10 ♜xe5+ ♜d8 11 ♜f1 ♜d6!, Ulvestad) 8 ... ♜g4?! (8 ... ♜xd4?! 9 ♜xd4 exd4 10 ♜xg5 ♜e4) 9 h4 ♜xh4 10 ♜xh4 gxh4 11 ♜e2 h3! 12 gxh3 ♜xf2!→, Langier-Lima, San Pablo, 1992;

(d) 7 ♜xb5? ♜xd5 8 ♜c3 ♜xg2 9 ♜f3 ♜xf3 10 ♜xf3 ♜d7 11 d3 ♜d6! Shubert-Hektor, Gausdal, 1990

7 ...
8 ♜c3
♜xd5
♜e6

A

9 ♜xb5
♜b7



10 ♜e2

(a) 10 0-0 0-0-0 11 ♜e1 ♜c5 (11 ... e4 12 d3 ♜c5 13 ♜d2 ♜d4 14 ♜xd4 ♜xd4 15 ♜e2 ♜b6 16 ♜e3±, Penson-Denys, Lenven, 1994) 12 d3 (12 ♜a4 ♜e7 13 c3 e4 14 d4 ♜d6 15 ♜d2 ♜f5∞, Bilic-Bozanic, Croatia, 1995; 12 ... ♜d6!) 12 ... ♜d4!? (12 ... ♜g4?! 13 ♜e3 ♜xe3 14 fxe3 f5∞) 13 ♜c4 ♜g4 14 h3 ♜xf3! 15 hxg4 ♜xd1 16 ♜xd1 ♜xc2!, Sheffer-Keller, corr, 1971;

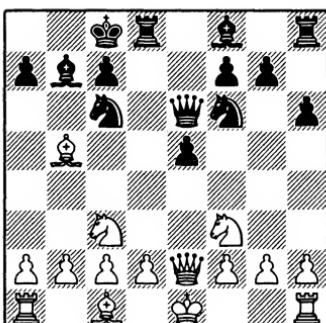
(b) 10 d3 0-0-0 11 ♜xc6 (11 ♜e2 ♜g4! 12 ♜e3 ♜d4 13 ♜xd4 exd4 14 ♜e4 ♜b4+ 15 ♜fd2 ♜xd2+ 16 ♜xd2 ♜g5 17 ♜a4 ♜he8!) ♜xc6 12 ♜e2 e4 13 ♜e5 (13 dxe4? ♜a6 14 ♜e3 ♜c5 15 ♜e5 ♜d6 16 ♜xf7 ♜b6 17 ♜f3 ♜d7 18 ♜xh8 ♜g4!→, Strange-Agaard, Aalborg, 1994) 13 ... ♜e6 14 ♜c4 ♜b4 15 ♜d2 ♜he8 16 0-0-0 ♜a6?∞, Sellberg-Repp, corr, 1983.

10 ...

0-0-0

11 ...

g5



11 d3

(a) 11 ♜a6 e4 12 ♜xb7+ ♜xb7 13 ♜b5+ (13 ♜g1? ♜d4 14 ♜d1 ♜g4 15 ♜ce2 e3! 16 fxe3 ♜f5 17 ♜f4 ♜xc2†, Kurkin-Neelov, Kaluga, 1960) 13 ... ♜a8 14 ♜g1 ♜d4 15 ♜a4 ♜c5 16 ♜ge2 ♜xe2 17 ♜xe2 ♜g4 18 0-0 ♜he8→, Stock-Flear, San Bernardino, 1991;

(b) 11 0-0 e4 12 ♜xc6 ♜xc6 13 ♜e5 (13 ♜el ♜c5†, Ginko-Shebiak, corr, 1987) ♜e6 14 ♜c4 ♜a6 15 b3 ♜c5 16 a4 ♜d4 17 ♜b2 ♜g4∞, Lendvai-Karacsoni, Hungary 1995;

(c) 11 ♜c4?! ♜d7 12 ♜b5 ♜e8 13 d3 a6 14 ♜a4 e4! 15 dx e4 ♜b4 16 e5 ♜g4! 17 ♜b3 ♜xe5 18 ♜xe5 ♜xg2†, Zelcic-Sermek, Pula, 1994;

(d) 11 ♜xc6 ♜xc6 12 d3 e4 13 ♜e5 ♜e6 14 f4 (14 ♜c4—Selberg-Repp) 14 ... exd3 15 cxd3 ♜c5 16 ♜e3 ♜xe3 17 ♜xe3 ♜g4 18 ♜g3 ♜he8 19 0-0-0 (19 0-0 ♜b6 20 ♜h1 ♜xe5 21 fxe5 ♜d4!∞, Shebeniak) 19 ... ♜xe5 20 fxe5 ♜xe5 21 ♜xe5 ♜xe5=, Shirmer-Knorr, corr, 1990

11 ... ♜g4?! 12 ♜e3 (12 ♜xc6? ♜xc6 13 ♜g1 e4! 14 ♜e5 ♜e6 15 ♜xc6 ♜xc6 16 ♜e3 ♜b4†, Hentzgen-Hensson, DDR, 1984) 12 ... ♜d4! 13 ♜xd4 exd4 14 ♜e4 ♜b4+ 15 ♜fd2 ♜xd2+ 16 ♜xd2 ♜g5! 17 ♜a4 ♜he8†, Thimann-Zmokly, corr, 1981.

12 ♜e3

13 0-0

14 ♜c4

15 ♜b4

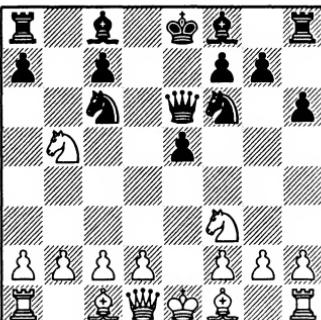
16 ♜hg8

17 ♜e7±

15 ♜d2 h5 16 ♜b3 h4 17 ♜e4 ♜d4 18 ♜xd4 exd4 19 a3±, Brodsky-Wahls, Berlin, 1996.

B

9 ♜xb5

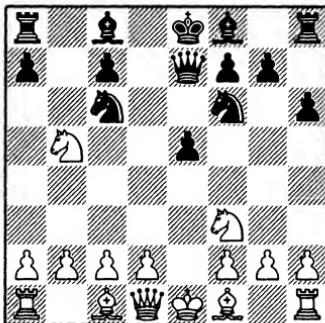


9 ... ♜e7

(a) 9 ... ♜d7?! 10 d4 exd4 (10 ... e4?!) 11 ♜bx d4 ♜xd4 12 ♜xd4 ♜b7 13 ♜xd7±, Fiorito-van Oirschot, corr, 1991;

94 1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ d5 5 exd5 b5

(b) 9 ... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 10 $\mathbb{Q}xd6+$ $\mathbb{W}xd6$ (10 ... cxd6 11 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 12 0-0 0-0 13 $\mathbb{Q}e1\pm$, Kristol-Flear, Novi Sad, 1990) 11 d3 (11 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ 0-0 12 $\mathbb{Q}f1$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}c6$ $\mathbb{Q}b8\equiv$, Herbrechtsmeier-Kargoll, Baden, 1992) 11 ... $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 0-0-0 13 0-0 g5 14 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ f5 16 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}f4\infty$, Prie-Tisdall, Debrecen, 1992.



10 d4

(a) 10 d3 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ 0-0-0 12 0-0 e4 13 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 14 dxе4 $\mathbb{Q}xe4$ 15 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xf2$ 16 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}h3+\!\rightarrow$,

Degraeve-Flear, Cappelle la Grande, 1994;

(b) 10 c3 $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 11 $\mathbb{W}a4$ a6 12 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ (12 ... $\mathbb{W}d7!$ Δ 12 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5\equiv$) 13 d3 0-0-0 14 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ f5 15 0-0-0 f4 16 $\mathbb{Q}d2$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 17 $\mathbb{W}c2\pm$, van der Wiel-Herbrechtsmeier, Baden, 1992;

(c) 10 b3 e4 11 $\mathbb{Q}a3$ $\mathbb{W}d7$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ $\mathbb{Q}xf8$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}b7$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 15 $\mathbb{W}e2$ 0-0-0 16 0-0-0 $\mathbb{W}e7$ 17 $\mathbb{Q}b2$ $\mathbb{Q}fe8$ 18 $\mathbb{W}b5\pm$, Herbrechtsmeier-Holzvoigt, corr, 1978.

10 ... e4

10 ... exd4+ 11 $\mathbb{W}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}fxd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd4\pm$.

11	$\mathbb{Q}e5$	$\mathbb{Q}xe5$
12	$\mathbb{Q}xe5$	$\mathbb{W}xe5$
13	$\mathbb{Q}e3$	$\mathbb{Q}c5$
14	$\mathbb{Q}d4$	$\mathbb{Q}xd4\pm$

15 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{W}xd4$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 0-0 17 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 18 0-0-0 $\mathbb{Q}fe8$ 19 h3 $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 20 $\mathbb{Q}he1$ $\mathbb{Q}ae8$ 21 $\mathbb{Q}e3\pm$, Bronstein-Flear, Hastings, 1994.

8

1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$
4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ d5 5 exd5 $\mathbb{Q}d4$

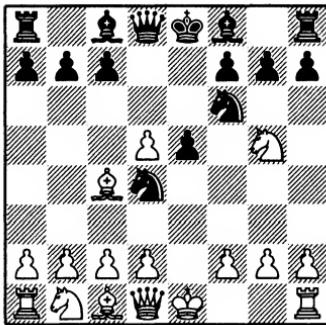
1	e4	e5
2	$\mathbb{Q}f3$	$\mathbb{Q}c6$
3	$\mathbb{Q}c4$	$\mathbb{Q}f6$
4	$\mathbb{Q}g5$	d5
5	exd5	$\mathbb{Q}d4$

$\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 12 f3±, Kopylov-Lisitsin, USSR, 1949) 9 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ dxc3 10 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 11 $\mathbb{W}e2!$ h6 12 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ cxb2 13 $\mathbb{Q}xb2$ ±, Collijn.

7 $\mathbb{Q}f1$

(a) 7 $\mathbb{Q}d3?$ $\mathbb{Q}f5!$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ $\mathbb{Q}xf5$ 9 $\mathbb{W}f3$ (Morozевич-Timman, Amsterdam, 1996) 9 ... $\mathbb{W}d7\bar{F}$, Timman;
(b) 7 cxd4 bxc4 8 dxe5 $\mathbb{W}xd5\rightarrow$.

7 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$



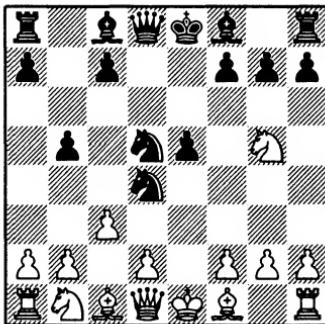
Schlechter.

6 c3

6 d6?! $\mathbb{W}xd6$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}xb3$ 9 axb3 h6 10 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ e4 11 $\mathbb{Q}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}f7\bar{F}$, Bogolyubov-Rubinstein, Stockholm, 1919; 6 $\mathbb{Q}c3?$! h6 7 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ (Rossolimo-Maderna, Mar del Plata, 1950) 7 ... $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}e2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$ $\mathbb{Q}b4$ 10 0-0 0-0 11 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 12 a3 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 13 dxc3 $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 14 $\mathbb{W}xf3$ $\mathbb{W}xd5\bar{F}$, Gligoric.

6 ... b5

6 ... $\mathbb{Q}f5$ 7 d4! exd4 8 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}d6$ (8 ... $\mathbb{Q}d6$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}e1$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 10 cxd4 0-0 11



(a) 8 $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ $\mathbb{Q}xf7$ 9 cxd4 exd4 [9 ... $\mathbb{Q}f4$ 10 dxe5 $\mathbb{Q}d3+$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xd3$ $\mathbb{W}xd3$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}b3+$ (12 $\mathbb{Q}c3?$! b4 13 $\mathbb{W}e2)$ 12 ... $\mathbb{W}xb3$ 13 axb3 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 14 d3 $\mathbb{Q}e8$ (Rantanen-Lombardy, Tallinn, 1975) 15 $\mathbb{Q}f4?$ Keres] 10 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ [10 $\mathbb{W}f3+$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xb5$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 12 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}b8$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 14 $\mathbb{W}e2$

5 ♜c5 15 d3 ♜f8 16 ♜d2 ♜g8 17 ♜b3 ♜h8=, Ivanov-Kobaliya, Moscow, 1996; 11 ♜xa8 ♜c5 12 ♜c6 ♜e7+ 13 ♜d1 ♜d7 14 ♜a6 (14 ♜b7 c6! 15 f3 ♜e4!) 14 ... c6 (14 ... ♜e4 15 ♜xb5 ♜xb5 16 ♜xb5 ♜xf2+ 17 ♜c2 d3+→) 15 f3 ♜e8 16 ♜d3 ♜d5 17 ♜e4 ♜xe4! 18 fxe4 ♜g4+→, Asadchenko-Zausaev, Russia, 1971] 10 ... ♜e7+ 11 ♜e2 ♜xe2+ 12 ♜xe2 ♜b4 13 ♜c4 ♜e6 (13 ... ♜g6!?, Gligoric) 14 ♜xe6 ♜xe6=, Suetin-Ravinsky, USSR, 1949;

(b) 8 h4 h6

(1) 9 ♜xf7?! ♜xf7 10 cxd4 exd4 11 ♜xb5! (11 ... ♜e6! 12 d3 ♜b4+ 13 ♜d2 ♜f6 14 0-0 ♜xh4 15 ♜f3 ♜f6 16 ♜e2 ♜d6 17 ♜e4 ♜f4!≈, Barthel-Zude, Biel, 1997) h5 12 ♜f3+ ♜f6 13 ♜c4+! (13 ♜xa8!?) 13 ... ♜e6 14 ♜xe6+ ♜xe6 15 d3 ♜f7 16 0-0 ♜d5 17 ♜d2±, Abakarov-Noskov, Baku, 1975;

(2) 9 cxd4 hxg5 10 ♜xb5+ ♜d7 11 ♜e2 ♜xb5 12 ♜xb5+ ♜d7 13 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 14 dx5 gxh4 15 d4 c5! 16 dx5 ♜xc5≈;

(3) 9 ♜e4 ♜e6 10 ♜xb5+ ♜d7 11 ♜a4 ♜df4 (11 ... ♜e7!?; 11 ... f5, Gligoric) 12 d4 ♜xg2+ 13 ♜e2 ♜gf4+ 14 ♜xf4 ♜xf4+ 15 ♜f3 ♜e7 16 ♜bd2 ♜g6 17 h5 ♜h4+ 18 ♜e2 exd4=, Fogelovich-Neistadt, corr, 1965.

(c) 8 ♜xh7?! ♜xh7 9 cxd4 exd4 (9 ... a6 10 dx5 ♜b4≈) 10 ♜xb5+ ♜d7≈, Estrin.

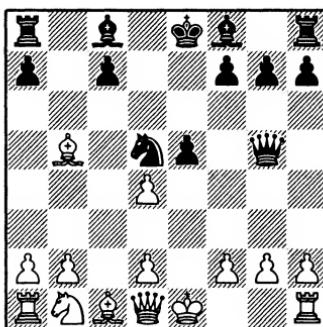
A

8 cxd4

♜xg5

9 ♜xb5+

9 ♜c3 exd4 10 ♜xb5+ ♜d7 11 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 12 0-0 ♜f4≈ Van der Wiel-Timman, Amsterdam, 1980.



9 ... ♜d8
10 ♜f3 ♜b7
11 0-0

11 ♜c3 exd4 12 0-0 ♜f4!? (12 ... dxc3 13 dxc3 ♜f6) 13 ♜h3 ♜f6 14 ♜e2 ♜e5 15 ♜c4 ♜d6=, Drumev-Neikirch, Bulgaria, 1961.

11 ... ♜b8

(a) 11 ... e4 12 ♜xe4 ♜d6≈, Paoli-Boey, Siegen, 1970;

(b) 11 ... exd4 12 d3 ♜e5≈, Paoli-Robatsch, Venice, 1967.

12 ♜g3

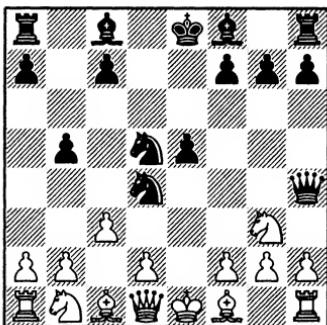
12 ♜c3 exd4 13 ♜e1 (13 d3!?, ♜e5 14 ♜e4 ♜e7 15 ♜c4 f5 16 ♜g5!±; 14 ... ♜b6 15 ♜g5!!) 13 ... ♜e7! 14 ♜h3 c6 15 ♜e4 ♜xb5 16 ♜d6 ♜d5 17 ♜g3≈; 12 dxe5!? ♜b4 (12 ... ♜c3 13 dxc3 ♜xf3 14 ♜xg5+ f6 15 a4 fxg5 16 gx f3 ±, Porreca-Contedini, Italy, 1964) 13 d4 ♜g6 14 d5! ♜xd5 15 ♜d1 ♜xb5 16 ♜c3 ♜c6≈, A Ivanov.

12 ... ♜xg3
13 hgx3 ♜exd4=

Shabalov-A.Ivanov, USA, 1996.

B

8 ♜e4 ♜h4
9 ♜g3



9 ... ♜g4

(a) 9 ... ♜e6 10 ♜xb5+ ♜d7 11 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7 12 ♜f3 ♜ef4 13 d4±;
(b) 9 ... ♜b7 10 cxd4 0-0-0 11 d3 ♜f4 12 ♜xf4 exf4 13 ♜h5 ♜b4+ 14 ♜d1 ♜e7 (Jovcic-Karaklajic, Jugoslavija, 1960) 15 ♜e2!±.

10 f3 e4

10 ... ♜f5 11 ♜xb5+ ♜d8 12 0-0 ♜c5 13 d4 exd4 14 ♜e4!±, Kopylov;

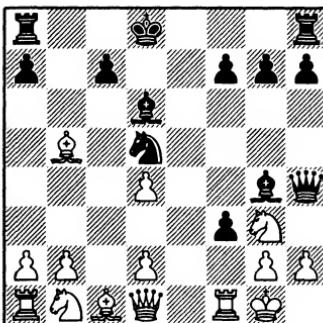
11 cxd4 ♜d6
12 ♜xb5+

12 ♜e2 (Muir) 12 ... 0-0! 13 fxg4:

(a) 13 ... ♜xg3+ 14 ♜d1 ♜f6! 15 ♜e3 ♜xg4 16 ♜xg3 ♜xg3 17 hxg3 ♜f2+ 18 ♜e1 ♜xh1 19 ♜xb5 ♜xg3 20 ♜c3 f5 21 b3 f4 22 ♜a3 ♜f6 23 ♜f2 c6 24 ♜c4+ ♜h8∞, Muir-Svensson, corr, 1971;

(b) 13 ... ♜b4 14 ♜d1 ♜xg3 15 hxg3 ♜xh1 16 ♜c3 f5 17 a3 ♜d3 18 ♜c2 b4 19 ♜d5 b3+ 20 ♜xb3 fxg4 21 ♜e3 ♜f2 22 ♜xg4 ♜xf1 23 ♜xf1 ♜xf1 24 ♜xe4 ♜xc1†, Timman-Arihon, Zurich, 1989.

12 ... 0-0 ♜d8
exf3

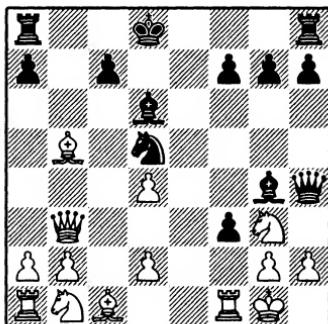


14 ♜b3?!

14 ♜xf3!? ♜b8 15 ♜e2 [15 a4 a6! 16 ♜c6 (16 ♜f1 ♜e8 17 ♜c3 c6 18 d3 f5! 19 ♜e2! ♜xf3 20 ♜xf3 ♜e3 21 ♜xe3 ♜xe3 22 ♜ce2 ♜xb2!=, Berliner; 16 ♜xa6 ♜e8 17 ♜c3 ♜xf3 18 ♜xf3 ♜xd4+ 19 ♜f2 ♜e1+ 20 ♜f1 ♜c5 21 ♜xd4 ♜xd4+ 22 ♜h1 ♜b4→, was played in Nordenback-Pedersen, Denmark, 1994) 16 ... ♜b4! (16 ... ♜e7 17 d5 ♜xc6 18 dxc6 ♜e8 19 ♜c3 ♜xf3 20 ♜xf3 ♜e1+ 21 ♜f2 ♜e6=, Berliner) 17 d5 (17 ♜e4 ♜e8! 18 ♜c3 f5 19 ♜xf5 ♜xf3→) 17 ... ♜d3 18

98 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜d4

♚f1 ♜xc1 19 ♜c3 ♜b3+, Fanke-Boschetti, Zurich, 1986; 15 ♜f1 ♜e8 16 ♜c3 ♜f6! (16 ... c6 17 d3 ♜xc3 18 bxc3 ♜b5 19 d5! ♜xd5 20 ♜a4→; 17 ♜d5!?, Gufeld) 17 d3 (17 ♜b5 ♜xf3 18 ♜xf3 ♜g4 19 h3 ♜xg3 20 ♜xg4 ♜xg4 21 hxg4 ♜e1+ →, Pliester) ♜xf3 18 ♜xf3 ♜xd4+ 19 ♜f2 ♜b4] 15 ... ♜xf3 16 ♜xf3 ♜xd4+ 17 ♜h1 ♜xg3 18 hxg3 ♜b6 19 d3 ♜e3 20 ♜xe3 ♜xe3 21 ♜g4 h5 22 ♜h3 g5 (22 ... h4!?) 23 ♜d2 g4 24 ♜c4 ♜f2 25 ♜xb6 gxh3 26 ♜f3 hxg2+ 27 ♜xg2 ♜xg2 28 ♜xg2 cxb6!+, Estrin-Berliner, corr, 1970;



14 ... ♜b4±

(a) 14 ... ♜f4? 15 ♜xf3 ♜b8 16 ♜xf4 ♜xb5 17 ♜xb5 ♜xf4 18 ♜d5+ ♜d7 19 ♜f1 ♜xh2 20 ♜xh2 ♜e1+ 21 ♜f1 ♜xc1 22 ♜c5±, Estrin-Nielsen, corr, 1972;
 (b) 14 ... fxe6 15 ♜f2 (15 ♜xg2 ♜e6!) 15 ... ♜e6! [15 ... ♜f4 16 ♜xf4! (16 ♜xg2 ♜b8!) 16 ... ♜b8!? 17 ♜d5 ♜xb5 18 ♜xb5 ♜xf4 19 ♜d5+ ♜c8 20 ♜a8+ ♜d7+, Dabrovski-Dubal, corr, 1991; 15 ... ♜e7!? 16 ♜xg2 ♜b8 17 ♜d3 c6 18 ♜c4 ♜g6 19 ♜e4 ♜f4 20 ♜xc6

♚f6 21 ♜e4 ♜e2+!→, Kellner-Koffman, corr, 1986] 16 ♜c6! (16 ♜f3 ♜b8 17 ♜c4 ♜xd4 18 d3! ♜e8 19 ♜xg2 ♜h4 20 ♜d2 ♜f6 21 ♜xe6 ♜xe6 22 ♜f5 ♜xh2+ 23 ♜f1 ♜g4=, Simmelink-Engbersen, corr, 1988) 16 ... ♜f4 17 d5! ♜c8 18 ♜xf4! ♜xf4 19 ♜e3! ♜b8 20 ♜xf4 ♜xf4 21 ♜c3 h5 22 b3 ♜e5 23 ♜a3 ♜d7 24 ♜c5± Matt-Rause, corr, 1991.

15 ♜xf3!

15 ♜xf7 ♜b8! 16 ♜c3 fxe2! 17 ♜xg2 ♜h3+ 18 ♜g1 ♜xg3 19 hxg3 ♜xg3+ 20 ♜h1 ♜b6→, Berliner; 15 a3 ♜b8! 16 axb4 ♜xb5 17 ♜a5 ♜xa5 18 bxa5 ♜e8 19 ♜b8+ ♜c8 20 ♜xf3 ♜e1+ 21 ♜f1 ♜xg3 22 hxg3 ♜xd4+ →, Berliner.

15 ... c6!
 16 ♜xf7

16 ♜xc6 ♜xf3 17 ♜xf3 ♜e8!→.

16 ... cxb5
 17 ♜c3
 18 ♜f1

18 ♜xb5 ♜e6 19 ♜xd6 ♜xb3=, Brower-Hodges, corr, 1994.

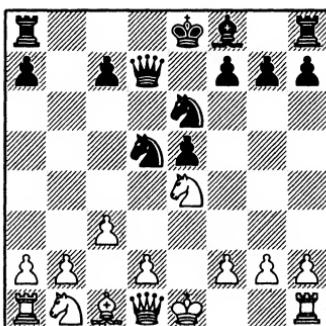
18	...	♜e6
19	d5	♞d7
20	♞d1	♝c8
21	♞e3	a5
22	♝f3	a4
23	♝d1	♞d3
24	♝f1±	

Lambers-Markus, corr, 1992.

1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 d5 5 exd5 ♜d4 99

C

- 8 ... ♜e6
9 ♜xb5+ ♜d7
10 ♜xd7+ ♜xd7



11 0-0

11 d4 exd4 12 0-0 dxc3 13 ♜bxc3 ♜xc3 14 ♜xc3 ♜xd1 15 ♜xd1 ♜c5=, Ciocaltea-Minev, Marianske Lazne, 1958.

11 ... ♜e7

11 ... ♜df4 12 d4 exd4 13 ♜xf4 ♜xf4 14 ♜f3 ♜d5 15 cxd4 ♜b8 16 ♜e1 ♜e7 17 ♜c5±, Bohak-Despotovic, corr, 1965.

12 d4 exd4
13 cxd4 0-0

13 ... ♜b6 14 ♜e3 ♜d8 15 ♜bc3 ♜xd4 16 ♜xd4 ♜xd4 17 ♜xd4 ♜ad1±, Kogan-Naftalin, USSR, 1962.

14 ♜bc3 ♜ad8=

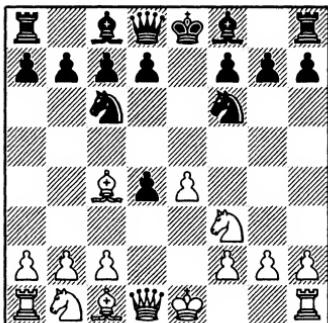
(a) 15 ♜xd5 ♜xd5 16 ♜c3 ♜xd4 17 ♜e3 ♜e5 18 ♜a4 ♜c5 19 ♜fe1=, Bohak-Neverall, corr, 1967)

(b) 15 ♜e3 ♜xc3! [15 ... f5 16 ♜xd5 ♜xd5 17 ♜c3 ♜b7 (17 ... ♜c4?! 18 d5 f4) 18 ♜e2! ♜fe8 19 ♜c4 ♜d6 20 d5 ♜f8 21 b3±, Petik-Sukov, corr, 1967) 16 ♜xc3 (16 bxc3 f5!) ♜xd4 17 ♜xd4 ♜xd4 18 ♜xd4 ♜xd4 19 ♜fd1 ♜fd8=

9

1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$
 4 d4 exd4

1	e4	e5		
2	$\mathbb{Q}f3$	$\mathbb{Q}c6$		
3	$\mathbb{Q}c4$	$\mathbb{Q}f6$		
4	d4	exd4		
			8 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ bxc6 9 $\mathbb{Q}a4$ $\mathbb{Q}c5\text{?}$	
			9 f3	$\mathbb{Q}xc6$
			10 $\mathbb{Q}e1+$	$\mathbb{Q}f6$
			11 $\mathbb{Q}f4$	$\mathbb{Q}e7$
				$\mathbb{Q}h5\text{?}$



A

5 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$

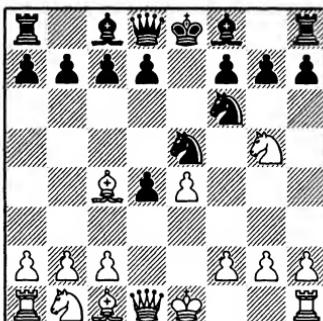
5 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ $\mathbb{Q}xf6$ 7 c3
 dxc3 8 $\mathbb{Q}xc3$ 0-0?, Blau-Amman,
 Bern, 1993.

5 ... $\mathbb{Q}xe4$

5 ... $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ 0-0 8
 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}e8$ 9 $\mathbb{Q}g5\pm$.

6 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}b5$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$
 7 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$

B

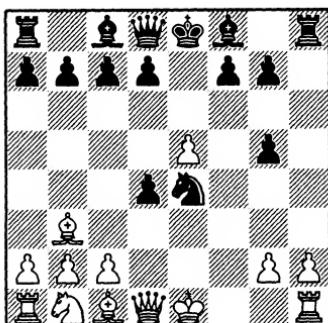
5 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}e5$ 6 $\mathbb{Q}b3$

(1) 6 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ 7 $\mathbb{Q}xc4$ d5 8
 exd5 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ (8 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 9 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}e7$
 10 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}xg5$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}xd5\pm$; 8 ... h6 9
 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 10 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}e7$ 11 $\mathbb{Q}d1$ c6
 12 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 14
 $\mathbb{Q}g4\rightarrow$, Bering-Hjorth, Koge, 1997)
 9 $\mathbb{Q}e2+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$ (9 ... $\mathbb{Q}e6$ 10 0-0 0-0-0
 11 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}xe6$ $\mathbb{Q}xe2$ 13

♘xe2, Reti-Opcensky, Baden, 1914, 13 ... fxe6 14 ♜g5±) 10 0-0 h6 11 ♜c3 ♜d8 12 ♜d1 ♜d7 13 ♜f3 0-0 14 ♜e5±, Dubois-Donchev, Cappelle la Grande, 1997.

6	...	h6	9	...	d5
7	f4	hxg5			
8	fxe5	♘xe4			

8 ... ♜g8 9 ♜xd4 ♜h6 10 ♜c3 d6 11 ♜f1 ♜g4 12 ♜e3±, Szalanczy-Acs, Budapest, 1993.



9 ♜xd4

(a) 9 ♜xf7+ ♜xf7 10 ♜f3+ ♜f6 11 ♜xg5 ♜e7 12 ♜e2 d6 13 exf6 gxg6†, Papastavropoulos-Pandavos, Athens, 1996;

(b) 9 0-0 d5! 10 exd6 ♜xd6 11 ♜xf7+ ♜d8 12 g3 d3! 13 ♜e1 ♜b6+ 14 ♜e3 ♜c5†, Kan-Levenfish, Leningrad, 1933;

(c) 9 ♜d5 f5 (9 ... ♜b4+ 10 c3 dxc3 11 bxc3 ♜xc3 12 ♜xf7+ ♜f8 13 ♜b3+ ♜e7 14 0-0±, Zeziulin-Kolesnik, USSR, 1990);

(d) 9 ... ♜c5 10 0-0 ♜e6 11 ♜f3 ♜e7 12 ♜a3 g4 13 ♜xg4 d6 14 ♜c4∞, Maivelt-Yuneev, USSR, 1987; 9 ... ♜e7 10 ♜xe4 ♜xe5 11

♗e2 ♜e7 12 ♜d2±, Zeziulin-Kagansky, Chektohova, 1992) 10 exf6 ♜xf6 11 ♜d3 ♜e7 12 ♜d1 ♜d8 (12 ... ♜xd5 13 ♜e1) 13 ♜xg5 ♜e5∞, Watson-Adams, London, 1991.

(a) 9 ... ♜c5 10 ♜c3 ♜e6 11 ♜f2 ♜c5 12 ♜e3 ♜xe3 13 ♜xe3±, Barna-Babu, Sanhti, 1996;
(b) 9 ... ♜h4 10 ♜f1 f6 11 g3! ♜xg3 12 ♜d1 ♜e4+ 13 ♜f2 ♜e7 14 hxg3±, Tahiri-Walter, Berlin, 1996.

10 ♜xd5 ♜g3
11 ♜a4+ ♜d7

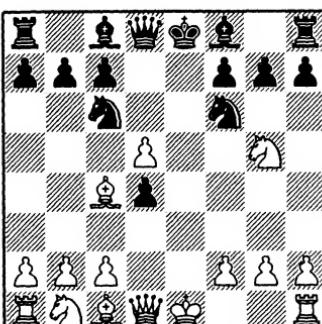
11 ... ♜d7?! 12 ♜xf7+ ♜xf7 13 ♜b3+±.

12 ♜xf7+ ♜xf7 ∞

13 ♜b3+ ♜g6 14 ♜xg3 ♜d4∞, Carleton-van Oosterom, corr, 1987/88.

C

5 ... d5
6 exd5



102 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 d4 exd4

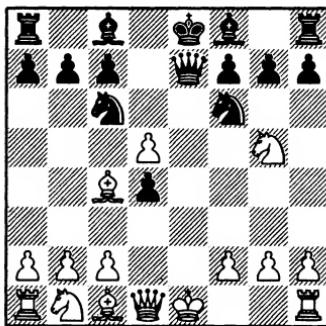
6 ...

♛e7+!

7 ♛f1

(a) 6 ... ♜a5 7 ♜e2+ (7 ♜xd4 ♜xc4—B1) 7 ... ♜e7 8 0-0 ♜xe2 9 ♜xe2 ♜xd5 10 ♜d2 ♜c6 11 ♜e1 ♜e7, Malyukin-Vul, Moscow, 1992, 12 ♜f3!? ♜db4 13 ♜xb4 ♜xb4 14 ♜a3=;

(b) 6 ... ♜xd5 7 0-0 ♜e7 8 ♜xf7! ♜xf7 9 ♜f3+ ♜e6?! 10 ♜c3! dxc3 11 ♜e1+ ♜e5 12 ♜f4 ♜f6 13 ♜xe5 ♜xe5 14 ♜xe5+! ♜xe5 15 ♜e1+→, Morphy-Amateur, New Orleans, 1858.



(a) 7 ♜e2 ♜xe2+ 8 ♜xe2 ♜b4=; (b) 7 ♜e2 ♜xd5 8 0-0 h6 9 ♜f3 ♜f6 10 ♜bd2 ♜f5 11 ♜b3 0-0-0 12 ♜bx d4 ♜xd4 13 ♜xd4 ♜xd4 14 ♜xd4 ♜h7 15 c4 ♜b4=, Sokolsky-Keres, USSR, 1949.

7 ... ♜e5
8 ♜xd4 ♜xe4

8 ... h6 9 ♜e4 ♜f5 10 ♜bc3 ♜xe4 11 ♜xe4 ♜xc4 12 ♜g3 ♜d6=.

9 ♜xc4 ♜c5
10 ♜e2

10 ♜xc5? ♜xc5 11 ♜c3 ♜f5 12 ♜e3 ♜xe3 13 fxe3 h6=, Shirov-Klovan, USSR, 1986.

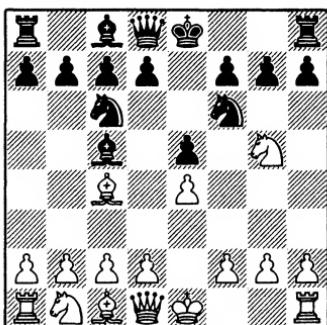
10 ... ♜e7
11 c4 ♜xd5
12 ♜e4 ♜c6=

Sax-Smejkal, Budapest, 1975.

10

1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6
3 ♛c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 ♛c5

1	e4	e5
2	♞f3	♞c6
3	♛c4	♞f6
4	♞g5	♛c5



A

5 d4

5 b4 d5! 6 exd5 ♜xb4=.

5 ... d5!

5 ... ♛xd4? 6 c3 ♛b6 7 ♜xf7
♛e7 8 ♜xh8±.

6 ♛xd5

(a) 6 exd5 ♜xd4 7 c3 ♜f5=;
(b) 6 dxc5 dxc4 7 ♜xd8+ ♜xd8=,
Gligoric.

6 ... ♜xd4

6 ... ♜xd5 7 dxc5 ♜f6 8 ♜xd8+
♜xd8 9 ♜c3±.

7 ♜xf7

7 ♜xf7+ ♛e7 8 ♛c4 b5 9 ♛d3
♝f8 (9 ... h6 10 c3 hxg5 11 cxd4
♝xd4 12 ♜e2 ♜g4 13 ♛xg5+
♛d6∞, Grott-Schneider, corr, 1989)
10 ♛e3 h6 11 ♜f3 ♛g4 12 ♜bd2
♝d6∞, Zinn-Nun, corr, 1966.

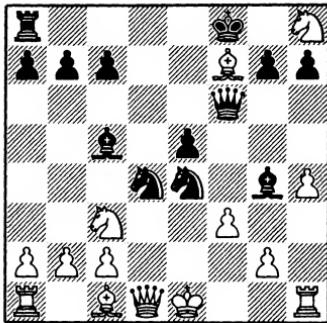
7 ...
8 ♜xh8
9 ♜f7+

9 ♜d3 ♜xd5 10 exd5 0-0-0 11
♜c3 ♛f5 12 ♜g3 ♜xc2+ 13 ♜f1
♝f8!†, Rohlicek.

9 ...
10 f3
11 h4!

11 fxg4? ♜h4+ 12 g3 ♜xg3 13
♛g5 ♜xg5 14 hxg3 ♜e3+ 15 ♜f1
♜f5†.

11 ...
12 ♜c3
13 ♜f6



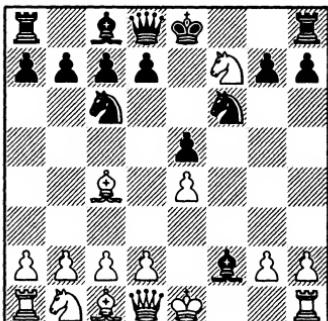
12 ... ♜xc3±

(a) 12 ... ♜xf3? 13 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 14 ♜g5+-, Eskov-Solonenko, Sevastopol, 1982; 12 ... ♜xf3+ 13 gxf3 ♜xf3 14 ♜xe4 ♜xe4 15 ♜h2+-;

(b) 12 ... ♜xc3 13 bxc3 ♜xf3+ (13 ... ♜xf3 14 ♜g5! ♜f5 15 ♜d3±) 14 gxf3 ♜xf3 15 ♜g5 ♜f5 16 ♜d3±.

B

5 ♜xf7 ♜xf2+



6 ♜xf2

6 ♜e2? ♜d4+ 7 ♜d3 b5 8 ♜b3 ♜xe4! 9 ♜xd8 ♜c5+ 10 ♜c3 ♜e2+!-, Rejnis-Traxler, Prague, 1890.

6 ... ♜xe4+

7 ♜e3 ♜e7 (7 ... ♜h4 8 g3 ♜xg3 9 hgx3 ♜d4+ 10 ♜f3 d5 11 ♜h4 e4+∞) 8 c3 d5!

[a) 8 ... ♜c5+ 9 d4 exd4+ 10 cxd4 ♜e7 11 ♜e1 ♜xc3+ 12 ♜d2 ♜xd1 13 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 14 ♜xh8+-, Reprincev-Filipov, corr, 1978;

(b) 8 ... ♜f8! 9 ♜xe4 d5+ 10 ♜xd5 ♜h4+ 11 g4?! ♜xg4 12 ♜e1 ♜f5+ 13 ♜f3 ♜g4+-, Reprincev-Emelianov, Dnepropetrovsk, 1992.

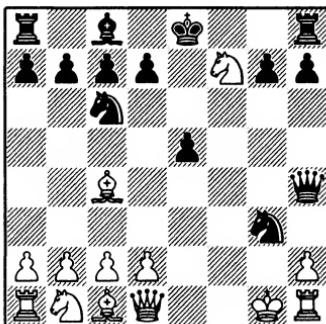
c) 8 ... ♜d4 9 ♜e4 ♜h4+ 10 ♜e3 ♜f4+ 11 ♜d3 d5 12 ♜xd5 ♜f5+ 13 ♜c4 b5+ 14 ♜c5 ♜h4 15 ♜xe5 0-0-0→, Delo-Hesseling, England, 1983]

9 ♜xd5 ♜c5+ 10 d4 (10 ♜xe4 ♜f5+ 11 ♜xf5 ♜xd5 12 ♜xh8 ♜e7+ 13 ♜g5 ♜xg2+ 14 ♜g4 ♜xh1 15 ♜h5+ g6 16 ♜xg6 ♜xg6#-, Ignatiev-Filipov, cr, 1990) 10 ... exd4+ (10 ... ♜xd5? 11 ♜xe5 ♜f6 12 ♜xc6 ♜e4+ 13 ♜f2 ♜g4+ 14 ♜g1 0-0 15 h3 ♜f2→, Zujko-Borisov, corr, 1982) 11 ♜xe4 ♜f5+! 12 ♜f4 ♜xd5 13 ♜xh8 0-0-0 14 ♜g3 ♜xh8 15 cxd4 ♜f8 16 ♜c3 ♜d6+ 17 ♜f4 ♜g6+ 18 ♜f2 ♜e4→, Filipov-Chaschichin, corr, 1990.

7 ... ♜h4
8 g3

8 ♜f1? ♜f8 9 d3 ♜d6! 10 ♜xd6+ cxd6 11 ♜e2 ♜d4 12 ♜d2 ♜g4+-.

8 ... ♜xg3



9 ♜xh8

(a) 9 hgx3? ♜xg3+ 10 ♜f1 ♜f8 11 ♜h5 d5! 12 ♜xd5 ♜b4! 13 ♜c4 b5! 14 ♜b3 ♜xc2!-, Shabunov-Gorin, corr, 1973;

(b) 9 d4 ♜e4! [9 ... ♜xh1 10 ♜xh8 ♜d4 11 ♜f7+ ♜f8 12 ♜c3 (12 ♜xh1 ♜e4+ 13 ♜g1 ♜e2+! 14 ♜f2 ♜h4+ 15 ♜f1 ♜h3+ 16 ♜e2 ♜g4+=, Minin) 12 ... ♜f2+ 13 ♜h1 ♜f3 14 ♜f4 exf4 15 ♜e2 ♜xe2 16 ♜xe2 ♜e5 17 ♜xf4 g6!= (17 ... ♜xf7? 18 ♜f1!)] 10 ♜e3 exd4 11 ♜xh8 (11 ♜f3 dxe3 12 ♜c3 ♜f2+ 13 ♜xf2 ♜xf2 14 ♜xh8 ♜e5!, Estrin) 11 ... dxe3 12 ♜f3 (12 ♜f7+ ♜d8 13 ♜f3 ♜d4! 14 ♜e3 ♜xc2 15 ♜f3 ♜e1+ 16 ♜f1 ♜e3 17 d5+, Fedianov-Tokarev, corr, 1977) 12 ... ♜f2+! 13 ♜xf2 ♜xf2 14 ♜f7 b5! 15 ♜b3 ♜d4!, Tokarev.

9 ... d5

(a) 9 ... ♜xh1 10 ♜f3 ♜xc4 11 ♜a3 ♜d4 12 ♜h5+ g6 13 ♜xe5+ ♜e6 14 ♜xe6+ (14 ♜d4 ♜e1+ 15 ♜g2 ♜e2+=) 14 ... dxe6 15 c3 ♜e2+! 16 ♜xh1 ♜d7 17 ♜g2 ♜e7=;

(b) 9 ... ♜d4!? 10 hgx3 (10 ♜c3 d5! 11 hgx3 ♜xg3+ 12 ♜f1 ♜f4+=) 10 ... ♜g3+ 11 ♜f1 ♜f4+=.

10 ♜f3

10 hgx3 ♜xg3+ 11 ♜f1 ♜h3+ 12 ♜xh3 ♜xh3+ 13 ♜g1 ♜g3+=.

10 ... ♜d4+
11 ♜e3

11 ♜g2 ♜f5 12 c3 (12 ♜h5+ g6 13 ♜xg6 hgx6 14 ♜xg6+ ♜e7 15 ♜h7+ ♜d6 16 ♜e2 ♜h4!-, Winter-Shulz, corr, 1976/77) 12 ... ♜xc4 13 d3 ♜h4 14 ♜g1 ♜e6 15 ♜h1 e4!-, Angelov-Sapundiev, corr, 1966.

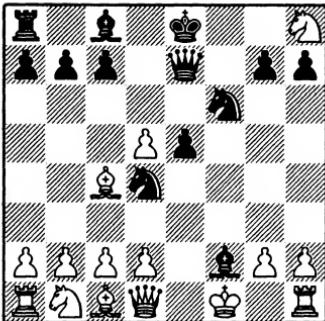
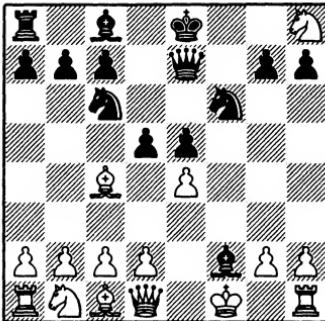
11 ... ♜xh1
12 ♜b5 ♜g4+=

13 ♜xh1 ♜f5 14 d3 ♜f8! 15 ♜c3! d4 16 ♜f2 dxc3 17 ♜e3 ♜g8 18 ♜f7=, Kuindzhi. 18 ... ♜e6 19 ♜g5 cxb2 20 ♜b1 ♜d5 21 ♜e4 ♜xe4 22 dxe4 ♜xe4+ 23 ♜g1 ♜f8 24 ♜d3 ♜a4!=, Estrin.

C

5	♜xf7	♝xf2+
6	♞f1	♝e7
7	♜xh8	d5

106 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 ♜c5



8 exd5

- (a) 8 ♜f3?! ♜h4 9 ♜xd5 ♜d4 10 ♜a3 ♜xd5 11 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 12 exd5 ♜h3 13 ♜c3 ♜f8+ 14 ♜g1 ♜f2+, Aparn-I.Zaitsev, Moscow, 1964;
 (b) 8 ♜e2 ♜b6 (8 ... ♜d4!?) 9 d4 ♜xd4 10 ♜h5+ ♜f8 11 ♜g5 ♜c5 12 ♜c3 ♜xh5 13 ♜xh5 ♜e6 14 ♜d5 ♜xd5 15 exd5 ♜g8+, Stewart-Walter, corr, 1982.

8 ... ♜d4

- 8 ... ♜g4 9 ♜e2 ♜xe2+ 10 ♜xe2 (10 ♜xe2 ♜d4+ 11 ♜xf2 ♜e4+ 12 ♜e3 ♜g5+ 13 ♜xe4 ♜xg2+ 14 ♜d3 ♜h3+ =, Gligoric) 10 ... ♜d4 11 ♜xf2 0-0-0 12 b3! (12 ♜c3? ♜f8 13 ♜e1 ♜h5 14 ♜g1 ♜h4+ 15 g3 ♜g4+ -, Estrin; 12 d3 ♜f8 13 ♜e1 ♜xe4! 14 ♜xf8+ ♜xf8 15 dxe4 ♜xc2+ 16 ♜e2 ♜xa1 17 ♜f1 ♜xh8!, Estrin) 12 ... ♜d5 (12 ... ♜g4 13 ♜a3 ♜g5 14 ♜f7 ♜f6 15 ♜c3!±) 13 ♜a3 c5 14 ♜c3 ♜b4 (14 ... ♜f8!?) 15 ♜xb4 cxb4 16 ♜e4 ♜f8 17 ♜f7!±, Sorokin-Belov, corr, 1991.

9 h3

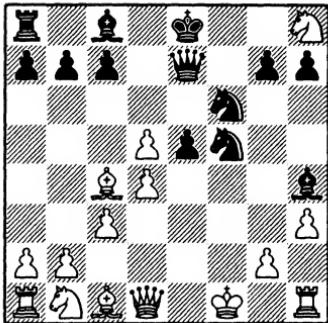
- (a) 9 ♜xf2 ♜g4 10 ♜f1 ♜e4+ 11 ♜g1 ♜e2+-+;
 (b) 9 ♜c3 ♜g4 10 ♜e2 ♜xe2+ 11 ♜xe2 ♜f8+;
 (c) 9 ♜e2 ♜h4 10 c3 ♜xe2 11 ♜xe2 ♜g4 12 ♜b5+ ♜d7 13 g3 0-0-0! 14 ♜e1 ♜c5! 15 ♜c4 e4+, Zakhnulin-Presniakov, Toliati, 1983.

9 ... ♜h4

- 9 ... ♜g3!? 10 c3 ♜f5 11 d4 [11 b4!? ♜d7 (11 ... e4 12 ♜a3 ♜e5 13 ♜e2 ♜d4+ 14 cxd4 ♜xd4 15 ♜b3 ♜xa1 16 ♜c3∞) 12 ♜a3 0-0-0 13 b5 ♜d6 14 ♜a4 ♜b8 15 ♜e2∞] 11 ... ♜d7 12 ♜g5 0-0-0 (12 ... ♜f8!) 13 ♜d2! (13 dxe5 ♜c5 14 ♜e2 ♜d5 15 ♜d2 ♜de3+!) 13 ... ♜xh8 14 ♜e4 exd4 (14 ... ♜xe4 15 ♜xe7 ♜e3+ 16 ♜e2 ♜xd1 17 ♜hxdl ♜e8 18 dxe5∞) 15 ♜xg3 ♜xg3+ 16 ♜g1 ♜xh1 17 ♜d4 ♜g3! 18 ♜xa7 ♜d8∞, Van der Tak.

10 c3 ♜f5

11 d4



11 ... e4

(a) 11 ... ♜e4 12 g4! (12 ♜h5+ g6 13 d6 cxd6 14 ♜f7+ ♜xf7 15 ♜xf7 ♜fg3+) 12 ... ♜f2 13 ♜f3, Estrin;

(b) 11 ... exd4! 12 cxd4 ♜e4 13 ♜f4 (13 ♜c3 ♜f2 14 ♜c2 ♜g4! 15 ♜b5+ c6 16 ♜d2 ♜fe3+) 13 ... ♜d7 14 ♜g1 (14 ♜c3 0-0-0 15 ♜f3 ♜ed6 16 ♜xd6 ♜xd6 17 ♜e2 ♜f6+ =) 14 ... 0-0-0 15 ♜h2 g5 16 ♜e5 ♜e3 17 ♜e2 g4 18 ♜xe3 ♜f2 19 ♜d3 g3+ 20 ♜xg3 ♜xg3+ 21 ♜g1 ♜f6+.

12 ♜d2

12 ♜f4?! g5 13 g4! gx f4 14 gx f5 ♜xf5 15 d6 cxd6 16 ♜f7 d5 17 ♜h6∞.

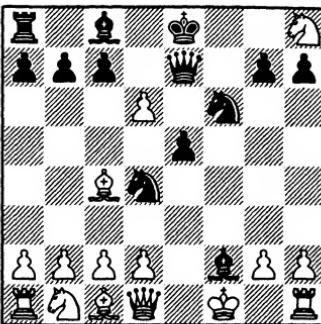
12 ... e3∞

13 ♜e1 ♜f2 14 ♜xf2 exf2 15 ♜c1! ♜e4 16 g4 ♜eg3+ 17 ♜xf2 ♜xh1+ 18 ♜g1!∞.

D

5 ♜xf7
6 ♜f1♜xf2+
♜e7

7 ♜xh8
8 exd5
9 d6!



9 ... ♜xd6

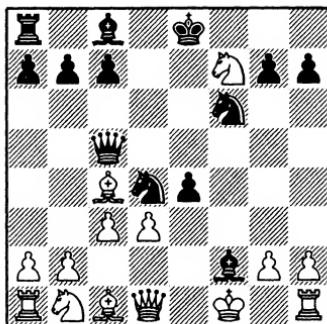
9 ... cxd6? 10 ♜xf2 [10 c3 ♜g4 11 ♜a4+ ♜d7 (11 ... ♜d7 12 ♜d1 ♜g4=; 11 ... ♜f8 12 cxd4 exd4 13 ♜xf2 ♜e4+ 14 ♜g1 ♜h4=) 12 ♜f7 ♜f6 (12 ... ♜h4 13 g3 b5 14 ♜xb5 ♜xf7+ 15 ♜e1 ♜d5 16 ♜f1 ♜g3+ 17 hxg3 ♜e4+ 18 ♜f2 ♜f3+ =, Estrin) 13 ♜xd6+ ♜xd6 14 ♜xf2 ♜f6+ 15 ♜e1 0-0-0 16 cxd4 exd4 17 ♜e2! ♜e8 18 ♜c2+ ♜b8 19 d3 ♜xe2+ 20 ♜xe2 ♜xe2 21 ♜xe2 ♜e5+ 22 ♜f2 ♜f5+ =, Gligoric] 10 ... ♜g4 (10 ... d5 11 c3 ♜g4 12 ♜f1±) 11 ♜f1 ♜e4+ 12 ♜g1 0-0-0 13 ♜c3 ♜xh8 14 ♜xe4 ♜f8 15 ♜f2 ♜g5 16 h4!±.

10 ♜f7

10 c3 ♜g4 11 ♜a4+ ♜d7 (11 ... b5 12 ♜xb5+ ♜xb5 13 ♜xb5+ c6 14 ♜c4 ♜e6 15 ♜e2 ♜b6 16 ♜a3 ♜g4 17 ♜c4 ♜e6 =, Gligoric) 12 ♜xf2 ♜f6+ 13 ♜g1 ♜e2! 14 h3 ♜f1+ =, Radchenko.

108 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 ♜c5

10 ...
11 d3
12 c3



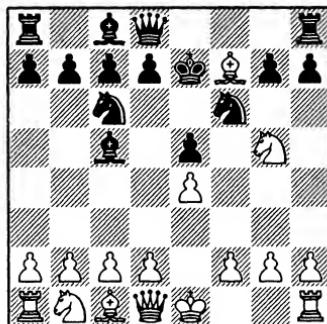
12 ... ♜h4!=

12 ... ♜e6? 13 ♜e2 e3 14 d4 ♜f5
15 ♜e5 ♜g5 16 ♜xe3 ♜xe3+ 17
♜e1 ♜f4 18 ♜f1±, Blank-
Pankratov, corr, 1993;

13 ♜e3 ♜g4!
14 ♜a4+ ♜d7
15 ♜d1 ♜g4=

E

5 ♜xf7+ ♔e7



6 ♜b3

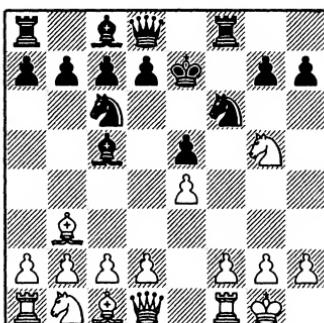
6 d4 ♜xd4 7 c3 ♜c6 8 ♜b3 ♜f8 9
♜e3 ♜xe3 10 fxe3 d6=, Paoli-Ros-
solimo, Trencianske Teplice, 1949;
6 b4 ♜xf2+! 7 ♜xf2 h6 8 ♜c4 hxg5
9 d3 g4 10 c3 d6 11 ♜e3 ♜e8 12
♜d2 ♜g6=, Schmidt-Estrin, corr,
1972.

6 ... ♜f8

6 ... d6 7 ♜f7! ♜f8 8 d3 ♜d4 9
♜xh8 ♜xb3 10 cxb3 ♜xf2+ 11
♜d2! ♜g4 12 ♜f1±, Patz-Luck,
corr, 1971; 6 ... ♜e8 7 c3 (7 0-0 d6
8 d3 ♜g4 9 ♜f3 ♜d4 10 ♜bd2
♜h5 11 c3 ♜xf3+ 12 ♜xf3 ♜af8†)
7 ... h6 8 ♜f7 ♜f8 9 ♜xe5 ♜xe5 10
d4 ♜g6 11 dxg5 ♜xg2 12 exf6+
♜xf6†.

7 0-0

7 d3 h6 8 ♜f3 d6 9 h3∞.



7 ... d6

7 ... h6 8 ♜f3 d6 9 h3 ♜e8 (9 ...
♜xe4 10 c3 ♜xf2+ 11 ♜xf2 ♜xf2
12 ♜xf2 ♜xh3 13 d3∞) 10 ♜c3

♗h5 11 ♜h2 ♗h4 12 d3 ♜d7 13
♝e3 ♜d4 14 ♜d5+ ♜xd5 15 ♜xd5
c6 16 c3 cxd5 17 cxd4 exd4 18
♜d2±, Catozzi-Girola, corr., 1987.

F

5 ♜xf7+ ♜e7
6 ♜d5

8 ♜c3

8 h3 ♜e8 9 d3 (9 c3?! ♜g6 10 d4
exd4 11 e5 dxe5 12 cxd4 ♜xd4 13
♝c3 ♜d8 14 ♜f3 h6†, Kuzmin-
Smagin, Moscow, 1982) 9 ... ♜g6
10 ♜h1 ♜d4 11 c3.

8 ... ♜e8

8 ... h6 9 ♜d5+ ♜e8 10 ♜xf6+
♜xf6 11 ♜h7 (11 ♜h5+?) ♜h4 12
♜xf8 ♜g4 13 ♜e1 ♜d4 14 d3
♝f3∞, Haag-Juhl, corr., 1984; 8 ...
♜g4 9 d4 ♜xd4 10 ♜h7 ♜xb3 11
♜g5+ ♜f6 12 axb3 ♜xh8 13 h3
♜h7 14 hxg4 ♜e6 15 ♜f3∞,
Tsukanov-Boiko, corr., 1991.

9 ♜d5+ ♜d8

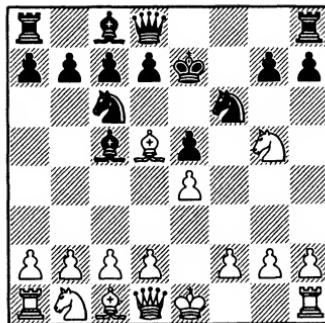
9 ... ♜xd5? 10 exd5 ♜d4 11 c3
♝xb3 12 axb3 h6 13 d4! ♜b6 14
♜e6!±, Honfi-Westerinen, Moscow,
1970.

10 c3 h6

10 ... ♜g6 11 d4 ♜b6 (11 ... exd4
12 ♜f4!) 12 ♜xb6 axb6 13 dxe5
♝xe5 14 f4 ♜c6 15 f5 ♜e8 16
♜f4±, Walter-Steiert, corr., 1982.

11 d4 exd4
12 e5 ♜xd5

13 ♜f3 (13 ♜xd5 dxe5 14 ♜e4
♝b6 15 cxd4 ♜xd4 16 ♜e3 c6 17
♜c4 ♜g6∞) ±.



6 ... ♜f8

(a) 6 ... ♜b4 7 d4! exd4 8 0-0
♜bx d5 9 exd5 ♜g8! 10 c4!±, van
der Tak;

(b) 6 ... d6 7 c3 (7 ♜f7 ♜f8 8
♜xh8 ♜xd5†) 7 ... ♜e8 (7 ... ♜f8 8
d4 exd4 9 ♜xc6 bxc6 10 0-0 ♜g4
11 ♜d3 h6 12 cxd4 ♜b6 13 h3 ♜h5
14 e5! dxe5 15 ♜f5→, Bohak-Eick-
hot, corr., 1972) 8 d4 exd4 9 ♜xc6!
(9 cxd4 ♜xd4 10 ♜c3 ♜h5!=, Kar-
pov-Beliavsky, USSR, 1983) 9 ...
♜xc6 10 cxd4 ♜b4+ 11 ♜d2 ♜xe4
12 0-0!±, Zaitsev;

(c) 6 ... ♜e8 7 d3 d6 8 ♜xc6!
bxc6 9 ♜e3 ♜g6 10 ♜f3 ♜xe3 11
fxe3 ♜xg2 12 ♜g1 ♜h3 13 ♜xg7+
♜d8 14 ♜g3±, Anand-Beliavsky,
Linares, 1993.

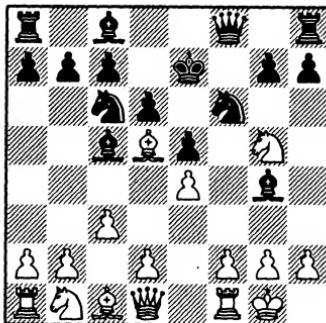
7 0-0

7 ♜c3 ♜xf2+! 8 ♜f1 d6 9 ♜f3
g5?! 10 ♜xf2 g4 11 h3 gx f3 12 gx f3

110 1 e4 e5 2 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{Q}c6$ 3 $\mathbb{Q}c4$ $\mathbb{Q}f6$ 4 $\mathbb{Q}g5$ $\mathbb{Q}c5$

$\mathbb{W}h6$ 13 $\mathbb{W}g1$ $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}b3$ $\mathbb{W}f8$ 15
 $\mathbb{W}g2$ $\mathbb{Q}xf3!$ →, Kulik-Kruchkov,
corr, 1975.

7 ... $d6$
8 c3 $\mathbb{W}g4$



9 $\mathbb{Q}f3!$

9 $\mathbb{W}e1?$! h6! →.

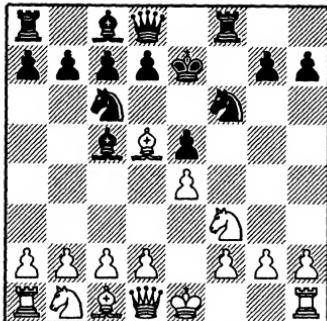
9 ... $\mathbb{Q}h5$
10 d4 $\mathbb{Q}xf3$
11 $\mathbb{Q}g5+$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$
12 gxf3 $h6 \pm$.

13 $\mathbb{Q}xc6+$ bxc6 14 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ exd4 15
 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 16 $\mathbb{Q}d2\pm$, Chashchichin-Filipov, corr, 1990.

G

5 $\mathbb{Q}xf7+$ $\mathbb{Q}e7$
6 $\mathbb{Q}d5$ $\mathbb{W}f8$
7 $\mathbb{Q}f3$

7 $\mathbb{W}f1$ $\mathbb{W}e8$ 8 $\mathbb{Q}c3$ d6 9 h3 $\mathbb{W}g6$ 10
d3 h6 11 $\mathbb{Q}f3$ $\mathbb{W}xg2$ 12 $\mathbb{Q}h4$
 $\mathbb{Q}xf2+! - +$, Efimov-Shirov, Gausdal, 1991.



7 ... $\mathbb{Q}d4$

(a) 7 ... d6 8 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$! (8 c3 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 9
 $\mathbb{Q}xc6$ bxc6 10 d4 $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 11 $\mathbb{W}d3$
exd4 12 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{W}e8$,
Harju-Sciborowski, corr, 1980, 14
 $\mathbb{Q}bd2$ $\mathbb{Q}a5$ 15 0-0-0!? $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ 16
 $\mathbb{Q}xd2$ $\mathbb{Q}xd1$ 17 $\mathbb{W}xd1\pm$; 15 ($\mathbb{Q}e5$!) 8
... bxc6 9 d4 exd4 (9 ... $\mathbb{Q}b6$ 10
 $\mathbb{Q}g5\pm$) 10 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ (10 ... $\mathbb{W}e8$ 11
0-0 $\mathbb{Q}g4$ 12 $\mathbb{W}d3$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 13 $\mathbb{W}xd4$
 $\mathbb{W}g6$ 14 f3 $\mathbb{Q}h3$ 15 $\mathbb{W}f2$ $\mathbb{Q}d7$ 16
 $\mathbb{W}g3\pm$, Chashchichin-Rut, corr,
1986) 11 $\mathbb{Q}e3$ $\mathbb{Q}a6$ 12 e5! $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 13
 $\mathbb{W}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}d5$ 14 $\mathbb{Q}c3\pm$;

(b) 7 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 8 exd5 $\mathbb{Q}d4$ 9
 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ $\mathbb{Q}xd4$ 10 0-0 $\mathbb{Q}f7$ 11 c3 $\mathbb{Q}c5$
12 d3! $\mathbb{Q}g8$ 13 $\mathbb{Q}d2\pm$, Jovicic-Sapundiev, corr, 1969

8 $\mathbb{Q}xd4$

(a) 8 b4! $\mathbb{Q}xf3+$ 9 gxf3 $\mathbb{Q}xb4$ 10
c3 $\mathbb{Q}c5$ 11 d4 exd4 12 $\mathbb{Q}b3$! dxс3
13 e5 $\mathbb{Q}e4$ 14 $\mathbb{W}d5\pm$, Chashchichin-Stepakin, corr, 1990;

(b) 8 $\mathbb{Q}xe5$? $\mathbb{Q}xd5$ 9 exd5 d6 →.

8 ... $\mathbb{Q}xd4$
9 0-0 $c6$

9 ... ♜xd5 10 exd5 ♜f7 11 c3±.

10 c3 ♜b6
11 ♜b3 ♜e8

11 ... ♜xe4 12 d4 exd4 (12 ... d5!?) 13 ♜e1! d5 14 f3 dxc3+ 15 ♜h1 cxb2 16 ♜xb2 ♜e6 17 fxe4 ♜xf1+ 18 ♜xf1±, Muellner-Engelhard, corr, 1976.

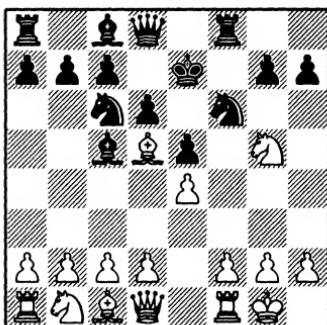
12 ♜e1 ♜g6±

13 d4 d6 (13 ... ♜xe4 14 f3±) 14 f3 ♜h3 15 ♜e2 ♜xe4 16 ♜c2 d5 17 fxe4 ♜g4 18 exd5 ♜h5 19 ♜d3±, Schlesing-Dovsden, corr, 1989.

H

5 ♜xf7+ ♜e7
6 ♜d5 ♜f8
7 0-0 d6

7 ... ♜e8 8 c3—7 ... d6.



8 c3

8 h3 ♜e8 (8 ... h6 9 ♜f3 ♜e8 10 c3 ♜h5 11 d4 ♜xh3! 12 ♜xc6 ♜g4 13 g3 bxc6 14 dxc5 ♜xf1 15 ♜xf1 ♜xe4 16 ♜g2 ♜f5—, Voloshin-Shkurovich-Hazin, corr, 1971) 9 c3 ♜g6 10 d4 exd4 (10 ... ♜b6 11 f4 exf4 12 ♜xf4 ♜d5 (12 ... ♜h5!?) 13 ♜e3 ♜xf1+ 14 ♜xf1 ♜d7 15 ♜f7! ♜h6 16 ♜f3 ♜f6 17 ♜d2 ♜e5! 18 dxe5 ♜g5∞, Thimann-Lehmann, corr, 1979; 12 ... h6! 13 ♜f3 ♜xd5 14 ♜h4 ♜xe4 15 ♜e1 ♜xf4 16 ♜xe4+ ♜xe4 17 ♜d2 ♜e6!∞, Leeson-Roos, corr, 1979) 13 exd5 ♜xf4 14 ♜xf4 ♜g5 15 ♜e4+ ♜e5 16 ♜h1 ♜f5 17 ♜e2!±, Mintewanke, corr, 1984) 11 ♜xc6 dxc3 (11 ... bxc6? 12 cxd4 ♜b6 13 e5!±) 12 e5 dxe5 13 ♜xc3 bxc6??.

8 ... ♜g4

8 ... ♜e8 9 ♜b3 ♜h5 10 ♜e6 ♜g4 11 ♜xg4 ♜xg4∞, Belov-Boiko, corr, 1991.

9 ♜b3 h6
10 d4

10 ♜xb7 ♜b8 11 ♜xc6 hxg5 12 d4 ♜d7 13 ♜a6 exd4 14 ♜e1 ♜e8 15 e5 ♜d8??, Grasso-Leisebein, corr, 1989.

10 ...
11 h3 ♜b6

11 ♜xc6 bxc6 12 dxe5 ♜e8!? 13 exf6+ gxf6 14 ♜f3 ♜xf3 15 ♜f4 ♜g8 16 ♜g3∞.

112 1 e4 e5 2 ♜f3 ♜c6 3 ♜c4 ♜f6 4 ♜g5 ♜c5

11 ...

hxg5



(a) 11 ... ♜a5? 12 ♜c2 hxg5 13 hxg4 c6 14 b4 cxd5 15 bxa5 ♜xa5 16 exd5± Estrin-Schmidt, corr, 1972;

(b) 11 ... ♜d7!? 12 hxg4 hxg5 13 ♜d1!?(13 ♜xc6 bxc6 14 f3? exd4 15 cxd4±) 13 ... exd4 14 ♜xc6 bxc6 15 cxd4 ♜g4 16 ♜xg4 ♜xg4 17 ♜g5+ ♜d7, Boiko-Tjutjunyk, corr, 1991.

12 hxg4 ♜d7±.
13 ♜xc6 bxc6
14 ♜d1

14 ♜xg5 ♜xg4 15 ♜e3 ♜xe4 16 ♜d2!±.

14 ... ♜xg4
15 ♜xg4 ♜xg4
16 ♜xg5+ ♜d7
17 ♜e3!±.